PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,840.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 4-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	*6000	MOREA	10820
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th* "	MANTUA	11000		
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6670		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	
20th "	MALWA	10883		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9570
18th "	EGYPT	7912		

*This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Febr.	MANTUA	11000		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	ARCADIA	7099		
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,099 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 518 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

	Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C	City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A	Trafford Hall	5321	„ 19	Dec. 3
C	City of York	7705	„ 22	„ 6
C	City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	„ 18
A	City of Agra	4808	„ 18	„ 30
B	City of Madras	4684	Jan. 9, 1910	„ „
C	City of Manchester	5574	„ 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class, Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	464	247	357
„ Port said	416	677	392	512	280	372
„ Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	574	935	429	649	425	770
„ Liverpool	635	990	462	704	517	792
„ London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	489	*809	570	*910

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamers between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	64 7	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5554	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. L. Rates & Son's Agency.
(„ Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI— „ Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 30th Sept.	9 a. m.	C. Mandvi
BURMA	1,926	Fri. 1st Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,273	Mon. 4th Oct.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon. 4th Oct.	4 p. m.	V.M. & D.**

† Or later on arrival of the Euclish mail steamer.
* Porbunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, sailing on or about 30th Sept.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 30th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA" 2,510 tons, on Monday, 4th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
29th September, 1909.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DJEMNEA	6,668	Robutat	28th Oct. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Marmen	25th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barlton	23rd D-c.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barlton	4th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORRER	5,491	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	—	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,381	G. Gilthuber	16th „ 1909
KORRER	5,491	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Patels	16th „ 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	E. Nitsche	6,041	25th Oct. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORRER	5491	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th „
AFRICA	4720	—	1st March
BOHEMIA	4381	G. Gilthuber	16th „
KORRER	5491	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4720	—	1st May
BOHEMIA	4381	G. Gilthuber	16th „
KORRER	5491	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. FERDINAND	6041	E. Nitsche	23rd January
PERSIA	7951	P. Giurgevich	28th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Beinert	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 577-8	„ 750 *
Single Class to London	„ 480	„ 635 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 767-8	„ 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Single Class to London	„ 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
HORNBY ROW,
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 13,50,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	5,890	for £.	1,919,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	„	81,349
Annual Income	...	„	1,406,762
Assets	...	„	10,038,72

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination.

Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 24 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	...	Rs.	31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	...	Rs.	8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare. Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**	
Chester	**125°**	**„**	**„**
Monkey	**125°**	**„**	**„**
Elephant in tins and bulk.			

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of the Electric Installation, Machinery and Plant, &c, of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, from No. 2, Green Street, Fort, to Tamarind Lane, Fort. Intending Tenderers may inspect both these premises any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Tenders should be submitted as early as possible to The General Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Limited, who reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without assigning any cause.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

Office of Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police and General Departments.
Hyderabad—(Deccan.)
Dated, Hyderabad 25th September, 1909.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified, for the INFORMATION of Shipping Companies, that 400 Pilgrims proceeding to the HIJAZ this year, from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, will embark from the Port of Bombay. Shipping Companies, who desire to enter into contract with His Highness' Government for the conveyance of the said Pilgrims from Bombay to Port Jeddah and back, are requested to tender their applications, showing the proposed rates for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class passengers at the office of the Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Police and General Departments, Hyderabad—Deccan, on SATURDAY the 9th October, 1909, at 11 a. m. (Fasli 4th Azur 1319).

Intending Contractors should submit their applications either in person or through their Agents; and they or their Agents should attend it in Office at the appointed hour, so as to admit of matters being arranged personally, if necessary.

Applications from persons not holding legal Powers of Attorney from shipping Companies, cannot be considered.

All particulars, may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Police and General Departments, Hyderabad—Deccan, on application.

His Highness' Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest offer made.

By order,
MUHAMAD AZIZ MIRZA, B. A.
Secretary.

SEALED TENDERS for Medical Store supplies will be received up to 12 noon on the 1st November, 1909.

Tender and schedule forms can be had on written or personal application on payment of a fee of one rupee per set.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. F. MARR, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Medical Storekeeper to Government,
Madras.

Government Medical Stores,
Madras, 18th September, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having nine-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 505, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economic rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4⅝d. Also Insurable Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Deduct—Value Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style situated in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 491, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 4 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Park. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPAIRS of Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts, I. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TO-DAY "BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE" of late Mrs. COLLETT'S valuable furniture Cottage Piano, Jew llery, minute repeater watch, concert gramophone, very old China flower Jars, English saw stee' machine, rubber tyred light Victoria, young Arab horse four years age, English Harness etc., at the "Chowpatti House" Chowpatti near Wilson College "THIS DAY" at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Railway to the Bosphorous Two Volumes By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED:—

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, I and II class. Pay Rs. 75 and 50 respectively. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2107, care of this paper.

At once FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, not less than three bedrooms. Apply Major KEILY, 125th Rifles, Watson's Annexe.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with GUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD. AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*

AMUSEMENTS.

A
BAZAAR
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

EMBROIDERY,
FANCY WORK, BRAN PIE, ETC.,
TEA & REFRESHMENTS.

THE VICTORIA BAND
WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

OPEN FROM 4-30 to 7-30.
ENTRANCE, As. 4.
CHILDREN, HALF PRICE.

Proceeds in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world: buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

Esplanade Road, Bombay. J. GREIG, Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM. Telephone No. 1576.
Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe these Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.
THE NEW
12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.

ONE 10-12 H. P. Four Cylinder Humber Car, second hand but in splendid order. Seats five comfortably. Magneto and Accumulator Ignition. Strong Canvas Hood, Stepney Wheel, Wind Screen and accessories. Offered as owner has no further use for the Car. Trial by appointment. Price Rs. 2,750.

Apply Box No. 2414, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

The following STATE MOTOR-CARS are FOR SALE. All are in working orders:—

1. NAPIER.—4 cy. 24 H.P., Long Body. Touring Car.
2. DARRACQ.—4 cy. 15 H.P., Long Body.
3. DARRACQ.—2 cy. 10 H.P., Short Body.
4. DARRACQ.—2 cy. 10 H.P., Long Body.
5. DE DION—Single cy. 10 H.P., Long Body.
6. WOLSELEY.—2 Seated Single cy. 6 H. P.
7. STEAM CAR.—20 H. P. (Chelmsford).
8. STEAM CAR.—20 H.P. (Chelmsford).
GARDNER SERPOLETE.—16 H. P.

Offers must be made before the 5th of October.

Write to —
THE RAJ KHARCH, SUPERINTENDENT.
BHAVNAGER STATE.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

		Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma
Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

Icilma is pronounced "eye-silma."

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GARLICK & Co.

SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,

CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
BLACK, GALVANISED AND STEAM PIPES.
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Makden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tichling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Franches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,55,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 2a. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Mocnim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

"CHALLENGE."
GALVANIZED STEEL
WINDMILLS.
The most Economical and Efficient on the Market.

Prices and full particulars on Application.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
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ORGANIST for a Bombay Church. One who would also be able to take charge of a choir preferred.

Apply Box No. 2421, care of this paper.

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of office room over the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Parry Smith & Co, open to West, North and East.

Particulars from:—
LEACH & WEBORNY.
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RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—

MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle,

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
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SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
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CHAMPAGNE
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DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 20 8
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 5 8
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 8

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 0	" 8 0
Monthly ...	" 3 15	" 3 0

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," [See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Persons, Rooms, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 0-12
Each succeeding line ...	...	" 0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 0-0 Per Inch.
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Fifth and upwards ...	...	" 0-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	...	" 0-0 do.

In the Native Language, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Re. 15
Half-yearly ...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly ...	" 4	" 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 28TH SEPT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 29TH SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fine. Mnds.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	88 1/8	un chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4	un chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4	1/4
2½ do. Govt Securities....	83 1/8	1/8
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/8	un chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8	un chgd
Silver in New York	51 1/8	un chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	...	... ...
do. do. do. Berlin....	...	... ...
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 7/8	... 1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st
do Short London Bills		April.
3 months' sight.	2 1/4	1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	1/8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2	un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/11 3/8	un chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £225,000.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ... ... Moderate demand, steady.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 15,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... .
Imports ... ...4,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·24—12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-16 unchgd.

*Called 10,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·01	6·98	6·94	6·94
—06	—06	—06	—06

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·93	6·93	6·93	6·93	6·93
—06	—06	—05	—05	—05

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 87,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 85,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 19,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 10,000 „
Spot Cotton—12·55 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 13·17+01 } Advanced early on bull support and shorts covering and declined later owing to commission houses liquidating
Do. do. Dec. 13·24+08 }

NEW ORLEANS :—

Spot Cotton—13 3-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·97+07
Do. do. Dec. 13·10+05
Closing Tone of spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—39 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—London—Value.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-4 Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 7-8 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done.
Brown Cawnpore—42 Sept.-Oct.—Sellers—Antwerp.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 50 3-4 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 48—Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 9s.—Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [29TH SEPT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sov. and Gold Coins.	Rs. 2,325 / 798	Alexandria	I. H. E. Obadiah.
1 Bundle Rs.....	750	Bhatkal ...	N. V. Bhandari.
2 Parcels Silver...	35	London ...	Yokohama Bank.
2 Boxes Specie....	.....	Bushire ...	Suptd. V. & P. Docks.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL FROM BOMBAY.
on 27th September, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	39	46,409
B. B. & C. I. Railway	58	66,808

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 20th July.

Money :—

Money continues to be easy. 2 3-4 per cent. per annum at the outside could be obtained from Banks for deposits for 3 months fixed.

Exchange :—

The Exchange Market is steady. Quotations are unchanged at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic Transfers as well as Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Far Eastern rates are firm.

We quote ;—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—4 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 4 months' sight ...	1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 4 months' sight—Francs	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	123 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173

Government Paper :—

This market opened at 94 13-16 for 30th September delivery, advanced to 94 7-8 sellers, but declined at the close to 94 13-16. The second settlement on 2nd November kept 1-4 per cent. lower, and later on 3-16 per cent. lower. A fair business was transacted. The Calcutta rates were advised as 94 3-4 and 94 5 8 for cash and forward delivery in a month, respectively.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 94-13
1st Settlement	...	„ 94-13
2nd Settlement	...	„ 94-10

Bullion—

Reuter advises no change in the London Silver market, the quotations being 23 5-8 for both ready and forward delivery in 2 months. Private telegrams stated that the market closed steady, with buyers unsatisfied. The New York rate was also unaltered at 51 1-8. Our local market opened at 53-12, ex-duty for ready as well as October delivery, and rapidly advanced to 60-0, at which there were several buyers at the close. The November settlement was quoted 3 annas higher. A large business was placed to-day.

Bar Gold closes steady as under :—

English Bar Gold		24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold		24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold		24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns		15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns		15	1	3
Silver as Duty—Ready		60	0	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement		60	0	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement		60	3	0a

a Buyers.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There was little change in our market on opening to-day, though Bengals were rather easier. The enquiry during the morning was small, and buyers were trying to get in at lower rates. In the afternoon Bengals were week and gave way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3, while other descriptions kept fairly steady. There was little business done, and at the close there were sellers at our quotations, but few buyers.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	283	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	274	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	264	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	257	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	252	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	252	„ „
Fine M. G. Mattia ...	240	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	231	„ „
Fine, M. G. Khandeish ...	240	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	228	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	235	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	244	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	210 1-2	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 4,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·01	6·97	6·93	6·93
unchgd	—01	—01	—01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June.
6·93	6·93	6·92	6·92	6·92
unchgd	—01	—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	9	0 B. T.
Sept.	„	8	15	3 R. T.
April-May ...	„	8	4	3 „

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady with a fair enquiry. We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6	12	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7	2	0 „
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7	5	0 „
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	„	7	2	3 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 35 p.c. ...	Rs.	42	0	0
White Khandeish... ...	„	46	8	0
Black Gadak	„	39	0	0
Black Kutni	„	35	0	0

Tone—Easier.

POPPYSEED :—

September.	Rs.	9	8	0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

SAFFLOWSEED :—

Ready	Rs.	33	0	0
Sept.-Oct.	„	6	12	0 R. T.
April-May	„	6	3	0

Tone—Easier.

CASTORSEED :—

Ready ... — ...	Rs.	23	8	0
Dec.-Jan.	„	22	8	0

MOWRASEED :—

Sept.-Oct.	Rs.	5	15	6 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote :—

White Delhi, Sept.	Rs.	5	15	0 R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May ...	„	5	4	6 „
Soft red...	„	37	0	0 „

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,470
India	65 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-2

Mills :—

Century	280
David ... ... —	105
Kohinoor...	722 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,330
Standard	1,090

Presses :—

Volkart's United...	583 1-2

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	128
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	96
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	311 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,117 1-2
Bombay Burmah Old Issues ...	450

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	605
Tapti-Valley	930

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,469	bales,	
Wheat	3,503	cwts,	
Linseed	5,074	„	
Rapeseed	4,331	„	
Gingellyseed	3,196	„	
Poppyseed...	892	„	
Groundnuts	307	„	
Castorseed	5,513	„	
Rice	1,649	„	
Myrabollams	584	„	
Cottonseed	584	„	
Mowrasseed	2,619	„	
Gram	717	„	
Jowar	417	„	
Maize	139	„	

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 29th September :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 1	7s. 6d.	£0 6 9	£0 8 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 9 6	£0 10 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Hosur Gold	£ 1	15s. 4d	Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d.	Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 2 3
G. F. Mysore	£ 1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 3
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	Nil	Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£1 17 6	£2 3 6
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 9 3	£5 13 3
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 7½
Mysore West	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad....	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 9 0	£0 10 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 7 6	£1 9 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 12 3	£1 14 1½
Burma Ruby Ms...	£ 1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil (Ord)...			£4 12 6	£4 16 9
Sangli Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	Nil	Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£ 1	£1	Nil	Nil
New Shimoga G. F.		12s. 6d	£0 2 6	£0 7 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA SEPTEMBER 29.

Bank D.-D. is at 1s. 4d. and 3 1-2 per cent. Government paper at 94-12.

Shares.—Coal.—Kosoonda and Nyadee, at Rs. 28 ; and New Beerbhoom, at Rs. 39 1-4.

Jute.—Kammarhatty (Ordinary) at Rs. 105 1-2 ; and Kelvin (Pref.) at Rs. 100 1-2.

Miscellaneous.—Carew and Co., at Rs. 45 1-2 and Debentures 5 per cent. Arrathoon at Rs. 103 and 5 per cent. Howrah at Rs. 100 1-2.

WHILE the traffic was at its busiest in Leadenhall-street a large black cat caused a good deal of amusement by lying down in the middle of the road. It could not be induced to move, and after the traffic had been held up for several minutes a road sweeper came along and coaxed it to the pavement.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CHRISTIANSEN—MURRAY.—September 29, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. J. Kennelly, Albert George Christiansen, Manager, Garlick & Co., Engineers, Bombay, to Olive Murray, second daughter of the late Alexander Murray, M. E., of the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRACOTT—September 21, at Indore, Central India, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Dracott, Central Provinces Police, a son.

GRIFFITH—October 26, at Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of William M. Griffith, P. W. D., of a daughter.

HEATHCOTE—September 22, at Kapnapahar Tea Estate, Sylhet, the wife of F. J. Heathcote, of a son.

SLAUGHTER—September 21, at Meerut, the wife of M. L. Slaughter, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAKER—JOHNSTON—September 18, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Lorimer Kitching, Edward Carlton Baker, Royal Engineers, Survey of India, of Ottawa, Canada, to Elsie, youngest daughter of the late Major B. Johnston, Army Pay Dept., and of Mrs. Johnston, Guildford House, Mussoorie.

DEATH.

SLAUGHTER—September 21, at Meerut, Constance Slaughter, wife of M. L. Slaughter, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt.

H. T. SINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m.
Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sunsets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 11-48m.; Low water, 5-19m., 5-44a.

Maxim : "Have a place for everything and have everything in its place."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, October 1.—Rovers' Football Tournament Cooperage, 5-20 p.m. Sun rise 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m.; High water, 0-11m., 0-23a. Low water 6-3m.; 6-23a.

Saturday, October 2.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket : "B" Team vs. Bombay Borah Club, Gymkhana Ground. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m. Bazaar in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society, Town Hall, 4-30 to 7-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Band, 116th Mahrattas at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m., Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 0-56m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-47m. 7-3a.

Sunday, October 3.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 1-43m., 1-44a. Low water, 7-33m. 7-44a.

Monday, October 4.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m., Meeting of the Debenture holders of the Lukhmidas Khimji S. and W. Company, Oriental Building, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m., Sun sets. 6h. 25m., High water, 2-33m., 2-27a.; Low water, 8-23m., 8-28a.

BARODA TRAMWAYS CO.—In our report of the meeting of the Baroda Tramways Co. we omitted to say that Mr. A. C. Rice, A. C. A., was appointed joint auditor.

STRING BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

"DARKNESS OR DAWN?"—In connection with the Anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar will deliver his Anniversary Address, on "Darkness or Dawn," in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umkuzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post office at 6-30 p.m. on the 3rd October.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN VAKIL.—Mr. Sakaram Ganesh Patanker, a well-known Vakil of Bhusaval, writes a correspondent, died of plague the other day. He was much esteemed in commercial circles, and was Chairman of the Bhusaval Municipality for several years.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSOR ON THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.—Mr. W. A. Chambers, Civil Engineer and Architect, and Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal on behalf of the Municipality, has written to the Corporation, stating that he is proceeding home for the benefit of his health, and requesting that another Assessor may be appointed in his place.

THE PRINCE OF WALE'S MUSEUM.—The Bombay Government have signified to the Municipal Corporation their intention to nominate two members of their body on the Board of the Prince of Wales Museum Trustees. The Corporation have been asked to submit the names of two councillors accordingly.

ADULTERATED MILK IN BOMBAY.—Some idea of the extent to which milk sold in Bombay is adulterated may be formed from a statement made by Dr. B. P. Ghadialee, the Municipal Analyst, in his report for the first six months of this year. Of 177 samples of milk submitted to him for analysis, 156 were found to contain adulterated, and only 21 samples contained pure milk.

INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION.—An Indo-Japanese Association has been re-organised in Tokio this year, with the object of affording special facilities to Indian travellers, merchants, and students. It is under the distinguished patronage of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador in Tokio. Count Okuma is its President, there being two Japanese Secretaries and an Indian Secretary, Prof. Jamshedji Edulji B.A.B.Sc. whose address is Bombay Cottage, 97 Hayashicho Koishikawa, Tokio. Professor Jamshedji Edaiji was formerly Acting Principal and Professor in Mathematics in Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Mr. Shapurjee B. Broacha of Bombay has contributed Rs. 1,500 to the fund of the Indo-Japanese Association of Tokio.

DEATH OF A VYSHNAV MAHRAJ.—Goswani Maharaj, Damoder Lalji, father of Gooulnathji Mahraj of the great Vyshnav temple at Bhuleshwar ; died on Tuesday morning in the sixtieth year of his age. He had been ailing from fever for some days past. He leaves behind him his son Gooulnathji who occupies the "gadi" of the temple, two daughters and his widow. As a mark of respect for his memory, the three Cloth Markets, and the Hindu shops in Bhuleshwar, Mumbadevi and other localities were closed. A meeting of Hindu cotton merchants, mucadums, and brokers was held in the evening in the rooms of the Cotton Exchange under the Presidency of Mr. Purshotumdas Thakoredas, where resolutions were passed expressing regret for the death of the Mabraj, and for sending a letter of condolence to his family.

THE Victorian Agricultural Society's annual show, which was opened by Sir Thomas Carmichael, the Governor of Victoria, has proved one of the most successful ever held. says a Reuter message. At a meeting attended by forty stock-breeders it was decided to co-operate with the New Zealand breeders in sending an exhibit of pure-bred stock to the Argentine National Show at Buenos Ayres.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"SWARAJ" SEDITION CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. GANESH BALVANT MODAK.

For the Accused.—Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Mr. Bhadgamkar and Mr. B. Desai.

For the Crown.—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor.

This was a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed on the accused under Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, for publishing a number of the "Swaraj" containing a seditious article "The Ætiology of the Bomb in Bengal" should not be set aside.

Mr. Baptista, in support of the rule, said the first question was whether the facts enumerated in the Magistrate's judgment constitute publication. The Magistrate had omitted one fact that the accused had complained that he had no time to read the contents of the Magazine. He submitted that there must be intention to publish seditious matter and in support of his contention he cited "Odgers on Libel."

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—One way of looking at it is that a man has certain views, he does not read the contents of a journal for want of time but publishes it, and if anything happens out of this gross negligence would the jury be not justified in holding that he was aware of the contents?

Mr. Baptista.—In civil liability, of course.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—Having regard to the surrounding circumstances and the state of the country, would the jury not infer that the accused had read the article?

Mr. Baptista.—The jury would say that because he was grossly negligent, we shall impute the knowledge to him.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—Why not infer that his plea was false, having regard to his views, and the surrounding circumstances?

Mr. Baptista.—Well then there is an end to it.

Counsel further submitted that the jury would not be justified in inferring that his plea was false.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—What does the Magistrate infer?

Mr. Baptista.—He infers that the accused had read the article. What I submit is that those who have purchased the copies have not read it, and the Magistrate also holds that they have not read it, and hence he cannot be convicted. I submit that they must have read it.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—Is he acquainted with English?

Mr. Baptista.—Yes, he is a B.A. of this University and he says that he has not read it.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—The colour of the journal is such that one would be attracted to read it. When I gave the rule, I saw a number of gentlemen reading it in this very Court.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—Does the evidence show when he received the advance copies?

The Advocate-General.—On the 2nd July.

Mr. Baptista.—No, on the 9th July.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—How did he get them?

Mr. Baptista.—By post.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—When did the bulk come?

Mr. Baptista.—On the 9th July. It was delivered to us on the 26th July, and the copies were sold on the same day.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—He had the advance copies in hand?

Mr. Baptista.—No, he had parted with them all for reviews. There is nothing in the statement to show that he had the copies in hand.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—What is his profession?

Mr. Baptista.—He is the Manager of the "Rashtramat" and the Manager of the "Vartaman Agency." He added that his main point was whether the public had read of the article.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—How many copies were sold?

Mr. Baptista.—About 200 ; they were all sent to the subscribers.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—When was the information laid?

The Advocate-General.—On the 29th July.

Mr. Baptista.—The charge-sheet says the 27th July.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—If it is admitted that he did receive advance copies, would it not be an inevitable inference that he read the article?

Mr. Baptista.—If your Lordship takes that view, then I must stop here.

REASONABLE INFERENCE.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—Is it not a reasonable inference?

Mr. Baptista.—Yes.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—How is the prosecution to prove that he had the knowledge? We must infer from the surrounding circumstances.

Mr. Baptista said that the purchaser having not read the article, it could not be taken that the accused attempted to excite disaffection. He said that a man shouting in a wilderness could not excite anybody.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—But there is an attempt to excite.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—Mr. Baptista, is this your position that your client having not read the article, he is innocent.

Mr. Baptista.—Yes.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—No, I understand your argument to be that the subscribers not having read it, he is innocent.

Mr. Baptista.—That is a further argument.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—I won't hesitate to infer that some subscribers did read it.

Mr. Baptista.—But, that is not in evidence.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—We do not need evidence of the ordinary events of the day.

Mr. Baptista.—What is there to infer? I have admitted the publication.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—Is it on record that there is a considerable number of subscribers?

Mr. Baptista.—The number is 300.

Mr. Baptista then submitted that the evidence showed that the two men, who had purchased the copies had not read the article.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—Who produced those witnesse?

Mr. Baptista.—The Prosecution.

Mr. Baptista, continuing his arguments, said that the Magistrate inferred knowledge from the notice that had appeared in a previous number. He read the notice and asked whether that was a notice which showed that seditious literature would be printed.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—This is a public notice, which says that "we are going to publish in England what we are afraid of publishing in India."

Mr. Baptista submitted that it should not be taken in the light of a seditious notice.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—I would take it this way : I am going to publish a certain thing in England, which if I did it in India, would cause me to be prosecuted for sedition.

Mr. Baptista said that a man would be an idiot if he gave a notice of that kind.

After reading the objects of the "Swaraj" published in its first number, Mr. Baptista said that the writer condemned all violent methods. He also asked the Court to distinguish the fact that the notice came from the "Hind Nationalist Agency." He submitted that they were concerned with the policy of the "Swaraj". He also drew the attention of the Court to the fact that copies came direct by post, and Mr. Petigara had admitted in his evidence that he had seen a man reading the article in a tram before the copies were sold.

Commencing on the article, Mr. Baptista said that the whole object of the article was to show how bombs came into use.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar drew his attention to a certain passage in the article and asked for an explanation.

Mr. Baptista said that it was not a suggestion advocating bombs ; in certain passages rather the writer had condemned bombs.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar then drew attention to a certain passage at page 281 and said that by "scoundrel patriot "His Lordship understood" those serving under Government."

Mr. Baptista then commented on certain other passages, when Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that he had read the article, and the only sense that he could draw from it was that the bombs were the result of the acts of the Government and the nature and character of the British people.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Advocate-General, in showing the cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside, said that first of all they had to see whether the article came within the purview of Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Baptista had tried to bring his case under that part of the section which spoke of criticising Government measures and according to the writer the Government measure was the deliberate intention of Government officials to incite the Mahomedans to attack the Hindus at two places in Bengal.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—His case is that Government did not do so, but the people believed it to be so.

The Advocate-General: We shall test it. The writer says that the Government incited the Mahomedans.

The Advocate-General, continuing, said that the article was supposed to be an account of the causes of the bomb. In reality it was an apology for the bomb and nothing more and nothing less. The writer said that the assassinations were due to the assassins' helplessness and their failure in getting redress. Then the writer said that the real responsibility of the bomb was with the Government. Further Lord Curzon's reactionary measures had led to the boycott, for people had realized the folly of the old mendicacy. Government had met the pinprick as the boycott movement was called by similar pinpricks. Then the writer had enumerated the moves of Government and the counter-moves of the people in which allegations of oppression have been made against the Police. Lastly the writer went on to say that the Government had incited the Mahomedans to attack the Hindus and that Government had caused those outrages. He submitted that the whole object of the article was to bring Government into the hatred of the reader.

Counsel here read certain messages from the article and commenting on them said that the article was written with the object of inducing reader to believe that Government was responsible for all these evils. The position according to the writer was that the people were ground down by Government and the only course was to take bombs not against the Mahomedans but against the Government.

It was clearly meant, he submitted, to bring Government into the hatred of the reader. Their Lordships would notice, Counsel went on to say, not a single suggestion to the Government as to what they should do.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar—There is one at the end.

The Advocate-General.—"But where is that statesmanship to-day in England" are the concluding words.

The learned Advocate-General said that the proper course was to suggest to the Government to rescind the partition of Bengal, but there was no suggestion of that sort. There could be no doubt that the object was to create disaffection.

Coming to the other part of the case, Counsel submitted that assuming the article to be seditious, the accused distributed that seditious matter.

The question then was whether he was guilty under Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code. Three points had been raised. The first was that it had not been shown that any one had read the article. The second point was that he (the accused) had not read the article, and the last was that he had no guilty intention.

As regards the first point Counsel found great difficulty in following his learned friend and the only answer that he could give was that the accused was charged with an attempt to create disaffection. Coming to the second point he said that Mr. Baptista had admitted that the onus was on him and the quation was whether the accused had discharged that onus and he submitted that he had not. As to the last point Counsel submitted that the accused had a guilty intention.

Mr. Baptista having replied, their Lordships reserved judgment.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

The further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. W. Waite, Municipal Accountant, charged one Kekobad Sonawalla with defamation.

Mr. B. Lang, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford and Co. Solicitors appeared for the complainant ; and Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, with Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader defended the accused.

The complainant was re-cross-examined.

Mr. Payne : Did not Madon receive a certain promotion when this case was being got up?

The complainant replied that as far as he remembered Madon was promoted on the 1st of April of this year. He had recommended him for this identical post about eighteen months before.

Ramji Kshavji, examined by Mr. Lang, said that he was a contractor. He knew the accused, and Mr. Waite. He remembered having had a conversation with the accused about Mr. Waite. The accused told him that there was going to be a case between him and Mr. Waite and that he was going to see what fun he could make out of it. Subsequently after the case was over, witness again met the accused in a railway train when he asked him how it was that instead of making fun out of the case he (the accused) had been fined. The accused replied that there was some reason for this, and that Mr. Waite had the case settled through a respectable Bohra for Rs. 3,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said that he repeated to Mr. Madon all that the accused had told him, He was taken to Mr. Waite who inquired if he had told Mr. Madon, what he had heard from the accused. The witness replied in the affirmative, Mr. Waite then inquired if he would give evidence to that effect, and he replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Nicholas Manghan examined by Mr. Payne, said that he remembered the witness Bhabha being spoken to by Mr. Waite with reference to the former case. Bhabha first said that he understood that the case had been compromised but that in what way it was compromised he did not know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, the witness said that on a second occasion Bhabha said that Sonawalla had told him that the case had been compromised for a sum of money. On the first occasion Bhabha refused to give evience against the accused, saying he did not like to give evidence against a Parsi.

Mr. Payne addressing the Court said that as regarded the alleged defamation uttered to Bhabha by the accused, there was no evidence. He commented on the evidence and submitted that no case had been made out against the accused who must be acquitted.

Mr. Lang submitted that the matter simply was whether his Worship believed the evidence. He submitted that a case had been made out against the accused. He asked, if his Worship convicted the accused, severe punishment might be meted out to him considering the fact that Mr. Waite had withdrawn the former charge only on the accused apologising.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Majistrate.

A GAOL-BIRD.

One Rama Yessu Gaekwad alias Babu Babaji was charged with the theft of a quantity of rice from a shed at the Docks. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday evening the accused cut open a bag in the shed and was taking out the rice from it, when he was caught in the act by a wharf ranger in the employ of the Port Trust. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating he had been to the Docks to sleep there. The accused

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Medical Storekeeper to Government,
Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain D. Jenkins, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Natal, with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Koyori Maru, 2,737 tons, Captain J. C. Richard, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

The steamer Chancellor, 2,958 tons, Captain R. N. Donald, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Natal with ballast.

The steamer Bodrie, 1,613 tons, Captain T.D. Collinson, sailed on Tuesday for Jedah, with a number of pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kasara, 501 tons, Captain G. Elton, will sail to-day for Basrah, &c, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 28th September, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Huddleston...R I Marine
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
In the Stream.
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willock ...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt A F Hunt .....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey Sh

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 29.

Alavi.....2324 Hill.....B & P S N Co
Argentaif.....3501 Volkmann.....T Morrison & Co
Bulimba.....1697...Butler .....M M & Co
Britannia.....1969 Haise .....Bo & H S N Co
Banca.....3704 Collyer .....P & O Co
Celtic King.....3580 Humphrey ...W & A Graham & Co
Chancellor.....2958.....Donald.....K Nixon & Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M M & Co
Haidari.....1563...Gray .....B & P S N Co
Lhasa.....941.....McDiarmid...Karachi .....M M & Co
Muttra.....2985 Seddon .....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1251.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Rinaldo...2791 Pickering .....28-9 J Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan ...3566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Calfi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot...Stream...20-9B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz.....3522 ....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Strathblane.....2829 Smith.....K Nixon & Co
Urlana.....3384 Rose..... .....M M & Co
Worsley Hall....2238...Jenkins.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C & B Nairang	2862	Corkhill	Calcutta	6-10	T Morrison & Co
D & E Moyeri Maru	2737	Richards	Kobe	7-10	N Y Kaisha
F Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	Chittagong	3-10	J Finlay & Co Ld
G Pirosi	2008	Watson	Jeddah	1-10	B & P S N Co
H Bahadurі	829	Fakeera Manaloe	1-10	Bo S N Co Ld
I Courland	760	Ebrahim		N F Bo S N Co Ld
O Barra	2591	Elford	Dunkirk	9-10	W & A G &Co
P Rottenfels	3591	Freeden	H'burg via Karachi	1-10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	9-10	W & A Graham & Co
4 Glenedon	3018	Graham	Hamburg	5-10	W & A Graham & Co
5 Hermiston	2923	Bain	Genoa	9-10	T Morrison & Co
6 Kasara	505	Elton	P Gulf	30-9	M M & Co
7 Koerber	3157	Forestl	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
9 Chupra	3951	Henderson	Antwerp	2-10	M M & Co
13 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	9-10	P & O Co
15 Governeur	2120	Burmeister	Z'bar	30-9	A Strandes M W D D
Varsha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	13-10	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Worsley Hall s...	Jenkins	Natal, Sept 10
	Moyori Maru s ...	Richards	Kobe, Aug. 24
	Chancellor s ...	Donald	Natal, Aug. 28
	Lhasa s ...	McDiarmid ...	Karachi, Sept 27

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Budrie s ...	Collinson	Jedah
29	Delhi s ...	Gordon	Shanghai, &c.

The steamer Kasara, Elton for Basrah &c. got her particlearance on Wednesday.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—Steamer Chancellor for Antwerp &c.

* Salaette for London.

▲ Before arrival.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
21	Bella of France	Calcutta
25	Clan Graham	Coast
26	Dilwara	London
26	Onda	Calcutta
27	Taroba	Straits
27	Palamcotta	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassea s—300 cwts, dillseed Baner Krause; 2,920 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co; 750 cwts, myrabollams E. Oomersey; 6 bales silk waste, and 4 bales silk, kokoons, Killick Nixon and Co; 55 bales cotton-fly, N, Peerbhoy; 50 bales akra cotton, S. S. Keshaversa; 26 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 250 bales wool, B. Hurbhum; 110 bales wool, M. Rafanna.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—312 cwts dry ginger, V. Harridas; 1 bale carpets, Towner and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—84 casks skins, S Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nera s—84 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co.
Circassia s—990 cwts gingallyseed and 930 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—3,000 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—960 cwts oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmann.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—150 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed and 6,006 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 230 bales hemp, A Marits and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rottenfels s—330 bales cotton, Valkort Bros; 22 bales cotton-fly, P Dewram; 355 bales cotton-fly, and 50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.
Hermistan s—490 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 6,000 cwts mowrasseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1909.

THE CATTLE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

PROBABLY the most readable contribution to the literature of the Agricultural Department is the addition just made to it on the Cattle of Southern India by Lieutenant-Colonel Gunn, Superintendent of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, and published by the local Government Press. Indian cattle, according to Colonel Gunn, like those of Europe, vary in most districts either as to size, form, symmetry, or as to the growth and length of the horns, according to the varying local peculiarities of the climate, soil and lastly but not least, fodder. Both natural and artificial fodder tends to influence the form, size and character of the animal. Ordinarily, writes the author—a fact which is known quite well—the native who lives on a meal of rice, and perhaps a few herbs to season the same with, expects his cattle will, in like manner, pick up what they can in the way of pasture about the village or its adjacent lands, so that he never troubles himself to grow green food or prepare dry fodder for them; the same plant which supplies him with grain feeds his cattle also with its straw. In most towns and villages cattle are driven out at all seasons to graze abroad, and in the dry season they more frequently lick the dust only and return home as empty as when they started, to receive perhaps a few handful of straw or rubbish just sufficient to sustain life. The same applies to this Presidency, yet the people are supposed to be fond of their cattle, as they ought to be considering how much their own well-being depends upon them. Madras is described as essentially a cattle-raising province and its annual wealth is enormous, but as in other Presidencies in India large herds of village or mongrel cattle are to be met with everywhere. Many of them are worthless, being too weedy even to put in the lightest plough, and they are allowed to exist and eat up the ration of the more profitable ones. Undoubtedly, religious sentiment among the vast majority of the people is averse to destroying cattle, as among the Hindus the bull has always been considered to be sacred, and indeed, is worshipped under the name of Nundi, it having formed the vehicle of their deity Shiva during his peregrinations. A Hindu would consider it a grievous sin to kill useless cattle, hence it is that the terrible specimens referred to are allowed to exist and eat the food which should go to the workers.

The volume, which is profusely illustrated, gives a map of the three great centres of cattle-raising and contains a list of fairs and markets. In Mysore, it is shown, two descriptions of cattle exist side by side. Nadudana, really village cattle, form the bulk of the agricultural stock and are the main source of the dairy supply. Doddadana, or large cattle, comprise the less numerous but more powerful and valuable kinds of uniform size and colour. They are more often used in conveying the traffic of the country than in agriculture. But Colonel Gunn gives first place to the Amrat Mahal breed which, comprising three principal varieties, owe their origin to the cattle of the tribe of Gollas and their sub-tribe of Hallikars, who, with their superior cattle, are believed to have migrated in ancient times in several successive waves from the north, and settled in different parts now comprised in the Chitraldroog and Tumkur Districts. In the time of Chikka Deoaraj Woddayar, 1672-1704, the cattle establishment of Mysore came into existence. The accumulated herds of the Rajas of Mysore passed on to Hyder Ali when he usurped the throne. In extending his conquest and reducing the numerous rulers who had held sway over more or less extensive tracts in Mysore, he acquired also herds of the superior cattle belonging to them. Hyder made extensive use of the cattle in the movements of his army equipage and is popularly credited with having kept at least sixty thousand bullocks in different parts of the province. Tippu improved upon them, introducing a system which has, in its essential points, been adhered to ever since. He issued regulations for the cattle department, the greater part of which, it appears, continued to be observed after the taking of Seringapatam, and the same system was afterwards followed by the British officers. An annual muster of the herds was held and the animals were classified as gun-bullocks, pack-bullocks and plough-bullocks. Colonel Gunn finds that the attention of the British was called to the excellence of the breed when Hyder Ali was able to march a hundred miles in two days and a half to the relief of Chelhumbrum, and after every defeat to draw off his guns in the face of the enemy, and when Tippu Sultan was enabled to cross the peninsula of Southern India in one month for the recovery of Bednore and to march sixty-three miles in two days before General Medows. The breed also enabled the Duke of Wellington to execute those marches of unexampled rapidity which were the admiration of military men.

Colonel Gunn takes lively interest in the history of these animals and quotes Captain Davidson who, in a report on the Amrat Mahal cattle, attached to the Bombay column of the English Army in Afghanistan in 1842, says: "No draught cattle in either army have been so efficient as the 230 Mysore bullocks which accompanied the Bombay troops to Afghanistan. It was entirely due to this very superior description of cattle that no part of the Bombay park was required to be abandoned when the troops were returning to India over the almost impracticable roads through the Tirah mountains. These cattle were frequently upwards of sixteen hours in yoke. The draught bullocks of the Bengal Army were the property of Government and were not, in my opinion, as fine animals as the Mysore bullocks." Colonel Gunn tells us, but not on his authority, that during the Peninsular War the Duke of Wellington often regretted that he had not the services of cattle of the breed he had known in Southern India, and he says further that in 1808 the Commissioner of Mysore said of them: "They are active, fiery and walk faster than the troops; in a word they constitute a distinct species and are said to possess the same superiority over other bullocks in every valuable quality that Arabs do over other horses;" and Professor Wallace remarked in 1899, that the breed as a whole occupies among cattle a position for form, temper and endurance strongly analogous to that of the thorough-bred among horses. On the fall of Seringapatam the whole of the cattle became the property of the British Government, the management of the herds being allowed to remain with the Maharaja of Mysore on condition of his supplying a certain number of bullocks. But the conditions were not faithfully complied with, the cattle being allowed to degenerate until at last it became necessary to intervene to preserve the breed from extinction. Captain Harvey of the Madras Commissariat was placed in charge and the breed again improved. After various vicissitudes the Maharaja again acquired possession of the herd and it is now entirely under his control, every effort being made to eliminate doubtful stock and restore the breed to its former excellence. Every known variety is fully described by Colonel Gunn, whose excellent work is both instructive and exhaustive.

A GREAT REFORMER OF HINDUISM.

THE Hindus of this City have done well to celebrate the anniversary this week of Ram Mohun Roy, the great Indian, who was the pioneer of religious reform in this country. The Brahmos, a small but select and influential sect of reformed Hinduism, owe their existence to him. But, beyond this sect, his influence is felt to this day by an ever-widening circle of people who refuse to abide in their old and so-called orthodox creed which Ram Mohun was the first under the British Rule to break through. He headed the revolt and the religious rebels from narrow Hinduism in every generation succeeding his, seek inspiration from his writings, his conduct, and example. We are in the midst of the third generation after his death, and the number of those who honour him and follow him directly or indirectly is far larger now than what it was when he was alive. It is bound to grow larger still in the times to come. Ram Mohun was born in 1774 in the district of Burdwan, only nine years after Bengal passed under British Rule by the grant of the *diwani* to Clive by the Moghul Emperor of Delhi, and he belonged to the first generation of Bengali youths who were brought into contact with the English. This contact proved memorable in his case in the religious history, not only of his own Province of Bengal but of all India. Born in a family of Brahmans of a high order, who had served the Moghul Emperors, he naturally received a good education in Sanskrit and Persian and also learnt Arabic. Even before he came under English influences he was dissatisfied with the faith of his fathers in which he was brought up, and at a very young age went to Tibet and other places to study other religions, especially Buddhism. After his return he entered the East India Company's service and remained in it for some ten years, leaving it, on his succeeding to a large fortune, which set him free from all anxieties respecting his livelihood. At first he was prejudiced against the English on account of our early errors in governing Bengal, errors which are acknowledged by all now, but which were inevitable during that period of transition and inexperience. But he soon came to see that, despite our errors and the selfishness and rapacity of some of our servants, we had a good system of Government and policy which Indian rule entirely lacked.

As his knowledge of English improved, he became better acquainted with English character and still more with English literature which introduced him to the Christian religion and thought. All these had a profound influence on him and contact with the Christian religion, through its one great book the Bible, confirmed his previous dislike of Hinduism as then current and invigorated him in his efforts towards reform. He had been led early towards the Vedas, especially the first and greatest of the four, the Rig Veda, a close study of which showed him plainly that the Hinduism which the Brahmins expounded was certainly not the religion which was inculcated by the Vedas. His chief object in life was to call back his countrymen to the Vedas, particularly to the Rig Veda, and to show them by every means in his power that the Brahmans had misled them all along in religious matters. The latter were thus able to mislead because they were the sole depositaries of the Vedas and were the only authorities as to their contents. Ram Mohun aimed a blow at this supremacy by rendering the great Vedas easy of access to all. He published a translation of an epitome of the Vedas in Bengali and Hindustani and also in English, which first opened the eyes of the people to the fact that several doctrines and rites which were enjoined upon them by their Brahmanical priests had no warrant in the Vedas. The illumination of the understanding of the people had fairly begun and has continued to this day. Those great teachers who have come after him, Keshub Chandra Sen, Dayanund Saraswati and a few others, have carried Ram Mohun's cry "Back to the Vedas" still further, and have purified Hinduism from the dross of post-Vedic ages and literature. Puranic Hinduism, as the orthodox system may well be called, has received what is bound to prove in the long run its death-blow, first from Ram Mohun, and when it is pitted against Vedic Hinduism which the latter and his disciples preach, we cannot be doubtful about the result, just as little as of the contest between light and darkness, truth and error.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

THE Corporation have, on Monday, to consider a letter protesting against the changing of the name of Dhanji Street to Procter Street, and under the conditions can hardly do otherwise than accede to the request made not to do so. Dhanji Street, it appears, was built in 1860 by Mr. Dhanjibhai Byramji Rana and Mr. Nusserwanji Muncherji Patloo at their own expense. No doubt, these two gentlemen obtained some material benefit for their action in developing property, but, even so, the construction of a street is a big matter and they no doubt thought that they had obtained no more than their deserts when it was called Dhanjibhai and Patloo Lane. The name certainly was cumbersome, but life went much more easily in 1860. Fifteen years later, however, existence was becoming more strenuous and the long name was shortened into Dhanji Street. In so doing the authorities, who, we are told, had "a keen sense more of convenience than gratitude," did no great harm, although some recompense should have been paid to Mr. Patloo by finding another street near by to call after him. To wipe out the original name is, however, an entirely different matter. For nearly half a century the names have had a definite meaning and we shall see them disappear with regret for that reason. The Corporation desire to name a street after Mr. H. E. E. Procter, and in so doing evince a laudable desire to perpetuate the name of a gentleman who has given long and good service to Bombay in a variety of ways, but with the precedent of abolishing "Dhanji" it may be that in another thirty years someone will step forward and suggest a new name for "Procter Street." It would be far better to allow the old name to remain for the sake of old associations, while the fitness of things would suggest that the street to be named after Mr. Procter should be one designed and constructed during the time of his activities which it is to commemorate, and with the expansion and rearrangement of Bombay the finding of this should offer no difficulties.

THE District Magistrate of Burdwan presided on Tuesday at a meeting to collect funds for the relief of sufferers from the ravages of floods and Raja Bun Behari Kapur has given a handsome donation.

THE cultivation of the oil-seed *toria* (*Brassica Campestris*) is reported to be developing rapidly in the Central Punjab. It has proved a very remunerative crop in the new colonies and is now extending to the older districts.

THE Local Government have decided that the sale of imported vegetable and flower seeds should in future be discontinued from Government Gardens in the United Provinces, the business being one for private enterprise and that more time should be devoted to acclimatization and experimental work at these gardens.

THE breeding of plough bullocks for the market is reported to have become a lucrative and expending industry in certain districts of the Punjab which possess an excellent strain of cattle; the high prices obtainable for dairy produce have also, it is said, resulted in more cows being kept by the people in villages situated within reach of large towns.

THE results of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken in the North-West Frontier Province in February last, show that there has been an all-round increase as compared with the census of 1904, except in horses, mules, donkeys and camels. The increase is noticeable in the Hazara, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan districts and in the Tochi and Kurram Valleys.

THE Bombay Agricultural Department is bringing to a most successful conclusion the work started during the last two or three years of alkali land reclamation in Sind, where also a very useful and practical line has been developed in the creation of a number of substations designed to bring home to the people the advantages of good cultivation and proper rotation.

A CONSIDERABLY larger area has been brought under irrigation in the North-West Frontier Province by the construction of the new Government Canals the Hazara Khani Branch of the Kabul River Canal in the Peshawar district and the Paharpur Canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district. During the year ending June 1909 the canal irrigated area of the Province, was 661,161 acres or 78 per cent. of the total irrigated area of 846,043 acres.

DURING the year 1908-09 2,204 horses, ponies and mules and cattle valued at Rs. 1,11,770 are officially reported to have been imported into the North West Frontier Province from Afghanistan and independent territories as against 2,770 animals valued at Rs, 1,63,880 in the preceding year. The decrease is attributed to the stricter enforcement of the restrictions on the export of these animals from Afghan territory.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BRITISH REGARD FOR ART.

The Return of the "Strand."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

THE appointment of Mr. C. J. Holmes to the Curatorship of the National Portrait Gallery, in succession to Mr. Lionel Cust, is another victory to be added to the shield of the New English Art Club. Surely no Society of Protest—for the Society began, more or less, in protest against the accepted order of things in the world of English art—ever had a more brilliant record. Not only has it produced in Mr. Steer the greatest living painter of landscape: not only has it supplied the new leaven to the Royal Academy, but from its lists of members have been selected the Curator of the National Gallery of British Art, the English art director of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, and more than one of the later critics who have at last given distinction to art criticism in England. Now the list is rounded off by the appointment of Mr. C. J. Holmes, whose very individual studies of landscape have been prominent features of the club exhibitions. It is to be hoped that Mr. Holmes's new duties will not force him to abandon his editorial conduct of the "Burlington Magazine," which has gained its reputation largely owing to his scholarship.

THE RACIAL ASPECT OF COLLECTING.

It is disconcerting to find that so eminent an authority as Mr. Holmes does not take a sanguine view of art collecting in this country, and—like so many of our politicians—points the warning finger at Germany as the nation most likely to secure the prizes of the collector. The editorial note in the "Burlington Magazine" for September compares the American and German collectors, and points out that at present the competition is between overwhelming wealth on the one hand and scientific scholarship on the other. American regard for art, it is noted, is confined to the select few whose purses give them an enormous advantage in the market; whereas the Germans are developing among the merchant and professional classes a desire for better housing and more intellectual surroundings, and art collecting in Germany has long ceased to be a monopoly either of the princely families or of the great financiers who have succeeded them. The editor of the "Burlington Magazine" believes that the ultimate fate of works of art depends, not upon purses, but upon national qualities, among which, of course, he ranks first a real as opposed to an ostentations regard for art. Referring to the success with which America has recently acquired the masterpieces of certain great modern artists of France and England, he thinks it possible that the time is close at hand when Germany will enter the same field, and become the chief patron of the great artists living and working in England to-day as she was of the Glasgow school a generation ago.

A BRIGHTER PROSPECT FOR BRITISH ART.

In all this one sees the disappointment of the expert, who is naturally disheartened that his own views are not shared by the multitude. It is true that a large number of fine pictures have gone in late years to America, and that the study of art is more systematic in Germany than in England. Above all, the state recognition of art in Germany gives it an importance which it does not at present possess in this country. But one would like to know how the editor of the "Burlington Magazine" accounts for the fact that—divorced from great wealth and scientific study—the production of fine works of art in England has been immeasurably greater than in either America or Germany. Is it the production of art or merely the purchase of it that is to determine the growth of taste? The British School of Painters has held the field for more than a generation, and has given a new and a wider meaning to at least one branch of painting. If the regard for art is not founded upon a deep national quality of race, how comes it that the artists multiply in all ranks of life? How comes it that systematic methods of art study are now the educational commonplaces of every considerable town in this country? It is probably true that the old connoisseurship has declined in England from causes which are social and political rather than racial but one has to remember that the exclusive character of these collections among the noble and the rich fostered the idea that art was only for those above a certain social line, and was certainly not a perquisite of the middle classes. But who, remembering the exhibitions the architecture, or the sculpture of thirty years ago, can doubt that during the intervening years a great artistic revival has taken place in England? The fruits of that revival have not yet been gathered, but recent events have pointed clearly to the awakening of the national conscience in the matter of art collecting. When the change comes—as come it must—it will be founded upon a movement not less rationally based that the similar movement in Germany.

REDUCED PRICES FOR OPERA.

Mr. Charles Manners has just finished his season at the Lyric Theatre. It has been eminently successful, which is a matter for congratulation all round. Satisfaction must be expressed, in particular, at the fact that the system of reduced prices for admission has not failed. It is often said to be foolish to cheapen things: that if you do the public think that what you offer is not worth having. But there seems to be a general movement in favour of "popular prices" in musical doings. There were several important concerts in the summer season at the Queen's Hall which were so advertised. In any case, the time has long gone by when 15s. was asked for (and obtained) for a stall at an orchestral concert. The most obvious and at the same time important, reason why lower prices are advantageous is that a much wider circle of people is attracted. One of the most interesting sights in London at this time of the year is the shilling audience on the ground floor at the Queen's Hall during the Promenade Concerts. These have been going on now for fifteen years and the educational results are incalculable. The Moody-Manners Company now goes on the usual provincial tour. Puccini's "La Tosca" is to be presented in an English version, and the company has further secured the English rights of "Samson et Dalila."

FESTIVAL MUSIC.

The provincial Festivals this year are not rich in the promise of novelties of important scope. Dr. Walford Davies's "Noble Numbers" is one of the leading things, and is due next week at Hereford. At Birmingham Mr. Granville Bantock's "Omar Khayyam," Part III., is to be produced, and there are some smaller works to be heard at Newcastle and Southport. The first festival of the Musical League is to be held at Liverpool towards the end of the present month. Here, the programmes of the three concerts, chamber and orchestral, are built up for the most part of British music: the actual novelties include orchestral works by Frank Bridge and Frederic Austin and choral works by Arnold Bax, R. Vaughan Williams, and Havergal Brian.

CAPTAIN LAMBART'S NEW VENTURE.

Just as Mr. Charles Frohman saved the name of the Globe Theatre from extinction by bestowing it on The Hicks, so Captain Harry Lambart is to perpetuate that of the Strand by giving it to the Waldorf. Backed by a powerful syndicate, of which Mr. Jack Garrison is managing director, Captain Lambart has secured a lease of the later House, where he hopes to start operations on Saturday, Oct. 2. This he will do with an adaptation, for which he himself is responsible, of "Der Fidele Bauer," written by Mr. Victor Leon, part author of "The Merry Widow," with music by Dr. Leo Fall, composer of "The Dollar Princess." The piece has, it, appears, already established itself as a very genuine success abroad, having been played in 172 cities on the Continent and holding a record even six months ago of 6,000 performances, resulting in total receipts of £150,000. This is a very fair start at any rate.

As I have said, Captain Lambart has himself made the version which will be presented at the newly-named Strand Theatre. The story, as it originally stood, possessed an exceedingly slender love interest—the hero and heroine did not even meet until the last act. Such a condition of things, from the standpoint of a London audience, is, of course, unthinkable. A musical play, without a solid foundation of romance, could hardly hope for success here. Recognising this fact, Captain Lambart has effected certain drastic changes in the plot. That, briefly outlined, tells how an ambitious young peasant leaves the parental home in pursuit of fortune, how speedily he becomes a famous barrister, and how, eventually, he attains distinction as a Cabinet Minister. Meanwhile, in an earlier stage of his career, he meets at a country fair the charming daughter of a distinguished general. The two duly fall in love with each other, and are betrothed, the here omitting to give any intimation of his humble origin. When, therefore, his father, a sturdy peasant, anxious only to be taken for what he is, comes upon the scene it may be imagined that his welcome at the hands of the general is none of the warmest. But "true hearts are more than coronets," and all ends happily for the devoted couple.

The novelty, for which a fitting title is still to be found, will be described, not as a musical play or comedy, but as "a rustic romance with music." The first act takes place in a typical farmyard in Germany, the second at a country fair, and the third in the reception-room of the general's house in Vienna. The score, of course, contains the nowadays inevitable waltz melody, but even more popular is a duet between a mother and her child which, it seems, is now one of the most favourite numbers on the programmes of most restaurant orchestras in Germany. With such credentials it is easy to conceive that the prospects of the piece in London are regarded by its owners as of the most rosy description. Time will show how far these expectations are justified. Rehearsals began next week, by which time the company will be complete. For the post of orchestral conductor Mr. Theodor Stier, himself a Viennese, has been engaged, while the piece will be "produced" by Mr. Herbert Cottesmore, under Captain Lambart's personal direction.

COMIC OPERA AT THE SAVOY.

"The Mountaineers" is the title of the three-act comic opera by Messrs. Guy Morton-Eden and Reginald Somerville, with which Mr. C. H. Workman starts his campaign at the Savoy on the 29th instant. The author has taken as the basis of his story the legend of the Edelweiss, which tells how a maiden, unable to decide which of two suitors she favours, promised her hand to the one who should scale the mountain heights and bring back with him a spring of that flower. But, alas neither was fated to return from his perilous adventure, and so the maiden died, a broken-hearted spinster. Such is the legend which Clarice, the heroine of the piece, relates in song to her two admirers, Conrad, a town-bred man staying in the place, and Fritz, a humble villager. Needless to say, the opera, unlike the legend, finishes upon a happy note, the curtain descending on a scene of general rejoicing. The first act offers a charming glimpse of the Alpine village, while the action of the two following takes place in Fritz's living room in an old Swiss chalet. Pierre, the character to be played by Mr. Workman, is by profession the head of the local Custom House a wily widower, who in examining the baggage of Miss Spinifex, an English lady of uncertain age has made the discovery that she is a woman of substance. Having a keen eye to the main chance, he proceeds to make ardent court to her with amusing results.

EAST AND WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me a little space in your valuable paper. A letter initialled by one "T. A." appears in your columns to-day, unfortunately I am not in a position to know, whether the writer is a "pure European" or one of the so called Calcutta "Englishmen." He appears to be in entire belief that the white man is a "superior" animal. Will he be so kind as to make himself explicit? So far as the sane population of the world knows—it is recognised that the "white" man is a "superior" pugilist. Intellectually, statistics will show that the coloured men—are not only superior—but often beyond the comprehension of the "white" man's understanding. Then where does the superiority lie?

Because Japan gave Russia (one of the greatest "white" nations) the soundest thrashing; of course T. A. or the "white-man" recognises him to be of northern descent. As to his statement that Japan was at its last gasp allow me to say that T. A. is entirely ignorant of the facts. Who does not know that Japan was prepared to fight for an indefinite period longer? T. A's statement as to the Russian being of Asiatic extract is entirely erroneous. It only shows that T. A. is given to pave his opinion with original ideas.

The Assistant Surgeonship, I am sure, offers not the obscurest temptations to the Indian-gentleman; who always forbears from brushing up against illiterate and a mass of coarse white men; which the soldiers are.

In conclusion, I would suggest to T. A. to acquaint himself in detail with the evolutionary laws and histories. For the present I am content to suppose that T. A. has somewhat exaggerated the evolutionary law. Darwin would give him a fair idea; that all men are descendants of monkeys. And Spencer or Haeckel may help him to find out the correct evolution of "man."—Yours, etc.

J. S. K. ROY.

THE festivities arranged in connection with the Sultan of Turkey's visit to Brusa passed on without a hitch (says Reuter). His Majesty was everywhere greeted with the warmest enthusiasm, and was presented with two valuable shawls to cover the tombs of his ancestors.

A CASE of importance, affecting the speed of fire motors, has just been heard at Southampton. Superintendent Johnson, the head of the Southampton Fire Brigade, was summoned by the Police for driving a motor-car at an excessive speed within the borough. The defence was that the motor belonged to the fire brigade and it was necessary to keep up speed practice so as to be ready in case of emergency. The Bench held that a superintendent of a fire brigade was not privileged, as had been contended, and a fine of 20s. and costs was inflicted.

THE CLAIMANTS TO THE POLE.

PEARY REOPENS THE CONTROVERSY.

Mystery of Dr. Cook's Records.

[REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Pole-Cook controversy has been reopened. A long indictment of Peary of Cook is a challenge in New York.

Peary reiterates that Cook never went out of sight of land pointing out that Cook did not locate Cook Islands, which previous expeditions had long known as points. He declares that Cook's alleged rate of travelling was impossible, and that his sledge and snowshoes were of primitive types.

Peary says that his sledge was used to make observations on the return journey and that Cook only saw remnants of his original instruments which were eaten by starving dogs. He accuses no one, the right to the Pole is for all to decide.

Mr. Peary, by whom Dr. Cook was stated to have examined his records, has arrived in New Zealand. He says that Dr. Cook left his records with him. If the latter were among Dr. Cook's papers, he was not aware of it.

INDIAN POLICE AND TORTURES.

Discussion in the Commons.

[REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

In Parliament to-day Mr. Richmond asked whether, in view of the findings of the Police Commission, Lord Morley had recommended to the Government of India the abolition of every form of physical and mental torture.

The Under-Secretary of State replied that the question conveyed an entirely erroneous impression that such torture was prevalent throughout India and was countenanced by Government. The Indian Government was doing its utmost to eradicate abuses, improve discipline, and raise the standard of the force, which was drawn almost wholly from the lowest Indian population. It was only due to the heads of the Police to add that considerable efforts in this direction have been made with substantial success.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Fixed Date Given.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Daily News states that the King will prorogue the Parliament on 15th January.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF LASCARS.

Legislation not Intended.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Mr. Runciman replying to Mr. Thorne in the House of Commons this afternoon, relative to the employment of lascars as seamen, said the records did not support the view that lascars were unfit in times of danger. He did not propose any fresh legislation to prevent the employment of Europeans, when they were competent.

IRISH LAND BILL.

Drastic Amendments Promised.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

On the resuming of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords, Lord Dunraven moved the rejection of the measure, but Lord Lansdowne opposed the second reading though he promised wide drastic amendments.

LORD KITCHENER.

Entertained at Canton.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

A telegram from Canton states that Lord Kitchener's landing was of an informal character. He proceeded to the Consulate and afterwards went sightseeing. He will dine with the Director General to-night.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

End of Hostilities.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Times reports one of the Spanish positions on Mount Gurugu early yesterday morning. Fighting continued from two until six. The Spaniards lost six killed and sixteen wounded. Firing continued throughout the day.

The Spanish believed from the practically unopposed occupation of Nador and Zeluan that hostilities was over.

NEW CRUISER FOR CHINA STATION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The new cruiser "Minotaur" will relieve the "King Alfred" on the China station.

Sir Charles Allen proceeds home by this week's mail on six months leave. Mr. Duke for whom he has been acting as Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government having completed his deputation with the Government of India in connection with the Reforms Scheme. It is understood Mr. Bompas, I.C.S., Collector of 24 Parganahs, will succeed Sir Charles Allen as Chairman, Calcutta Corporation and that Mr. G. H. Reid, I.C.S., will be appointed Vice-Chairman.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Lord Morley's Scheme.

MR. ARNOLD'S VALUABLE HELP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The *Times* states that negotiations for the lease of Queen Anne's Lodge, near Caxton Hall, for Indian unofficial societies, provided for under Lord Morley's scheme, has fallen through owing to the refusal of the owners, who are also directors of Queen Anne's Mansions. They feared that the amenities of residence in their adjoining flats would be impaired thereby.

On the other hand the most important feature of scheme is decidedly yielding good results, increasing numbers of students are seeking the counsel of the Adviser, Mr. Arnold, who has done much to facilitate the prompt admission of students to institutions in England.

VICEREGAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Lord Minto's Military Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Countess of Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot and Lord Francis Scott leave Narkanda this afternoon, will spend the night at Mattiana and arrive at Simla to-morrow afternoon.

The pupils of the Bishop Cotton School will be entertained at a picnic at Prospect Hill by their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto on the afternoon of 6th October.

Colonel Victor Cooke, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, will land in Bombay on 7th October and reach Simla on the 9th idem.

The Viceroy will preside at the opening meeting of the Conference on Malsahi at Viceregal Lodge on 12th October.

Their Excellencies will attend the prize-giving of the Simla Volunteer Rifles at the Town Hall on the afternoon of the 18th October.

Mr. H. Butler, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, who is going on tour to Alwar will join the Viceroy at Alwar.

STRANGE LOSS OF AMMUNITION.

Court of Inquiry at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 28.

A Court of Inquiry, composed of Major Harvest, R.G.A., as President, and Lieutenant Usher, 130th B.C.O., Baluchis, Lieutenant G.M. Smith, 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment as members, assembled at the Karachi Arsenal to-day to investigate and report on the loss of three boxes of S. S. A. buckshot M. H. each containing 100 rounds between Madras and Karachi.

THE WYLLIE AND LALCAKA MEMORIALS.

Meeting in Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 29.

In response to Sir P. Chatterji's circular a meeting of representative Indians was held in the Lahore Town Hall yesterday evening, and it was resolved to invite subscriptions for the Wyllie and Lalcaka memorials from the public in the Punjab and the Native States.

A Committee was formed, including Sir P. Chatterji, the Hon. Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia, the Hon. Sardar Fertab Singh, the Hon. Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Mr. Justice Mian Muhammad Shafi Dip, the Anglican and Catholic Bishops of Lahore and others. Among subscriptions announced on the spot was one of Rs. 100 from the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE INTERDICTED LECTURER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 20.

The application of Pandit Bhoj Dutt, who was restrained from lecturing in Elgin Albert Hall last Saturday, is fixed for hearing on the 8th proximo.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 29.

Surgeon-General P. H. Benson, I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, having returned from leave and rejoined duty, the services of Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers, I.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India. I understand that Colonel Carruthers will revert to his appointment as P. M. O., Secunderabad Division.

ALIPORE CASE APPEALS.

Hearing Drawing to a Close.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

Mr. Norton will conclude dealing with the evidence in the Alipore case to-morrow and will then proceed to discuss the legal points, probably finishing this part of the case on Monday or Tuesday. The hearing is expected to conclude by the end of next week. Mr. Norton leaves for England by next week's mail.

The spy mania is again becoming rampant in France and the manner in which military secrets are left unguarded is says an Exchange telegram from Paris, the subject of severe comment. The Government is to be interpellated on the assembling of the Chamber on the measure taken against spying by foreigners in France.

Before leaving Marienbad, the King sent for Dr. Ott, his physician, thanked him for his professional services, and presented him with an autographed photograph. The King, continuing, said: "I invite you to stay with me for a few days next November at my home at Sandringham, where I live the life of an English country gentleman, where my personal friends foregather, and where I do not live such an official life as at Windsor."

THE MALARIA CONFERENCE.

Points for Discussion.

QUININE, THE PARAMOUNT REMEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The large and influential Conference on malaria, which meets at Simla next month, has a definite task before it. There are two and only two general ways of fighting malaria which have stood the test of practical scientific investigation. These are (1) quinine and (2) the eradication of mosquitoes. There was a time, when it was hoped that in the eradication of the mosquito would be found a means of prevention within the scope of the money outlay possible under ordinary conditions in India. This hope has not materialised. Mosquito-brigades have been organised and have worked with much industry and energy in a number of stations, but the labour and outlay involved have proved quite disproportionate to the effects produced. That the efficient removal of the mosquito would also remove malaria is a proposition that none now disputes. That it is practicable to remove the mosquito in India at a cost the ordinary people will undertake is not found to be the case.

Even in Italy, where the railways once went to large expense in providing gauze-netting and other apparatus for warfare against the mosquito, these measures are now giving way to the systematic distribution of quinine. In India, quinine stands alone at present and the main question, which the Conference will be called upon to solve, is as to how best to supplement the advancements already in force for bringing quinine into more general use and for teaching its value and method of employment to the agricultural population. In the outbreak of fever, which swept over Northern India last autumn, quinine to the amount of tons was distributed by the local authorities. There was reason, however, to fear that much of it failed to reach the sufferers, and that still more of it was used ineffectively through ignorance of the proper method of applying it. Scores of thousands of lives were lost, which quinine might have helped materially to save, had the sufferers been treated in time and had they employed the drug, as it should be used, namely as a preventive rather than as a cure. The sale of one-pice packets of quinine by the Indian Post Offices has recently undoubtedly enormous value. Experience, however, shows that only a portion of the population has been reached, the larger and more necessitous class being still generally in ignorance both of the remedy and how to use it. It is this, which the Conference will now discuss. The enlisting of district and village organisation for the more efficient distribution of genuine, the institution of travelling dispensaries and itinerant vendors in the worst affected tracts, and the enlightening of public opinion on the subject of the treatment are all matters, in which an enormous amount can profitably be done. It is on lines such as these that the coming Conference should be able to do useful work. One point, however, must ever be borne in mind by the delegates by no means fall, of the fever which is known as malaria in India is really of this type.

In ordinary years ambigo tightly so called falls in many localities to comparatively insignificant proportions, though fevers of other kinds not amenable to quinine treatment, and not borne by mosquitoes yet simulating malaria in other respects may be prevalent. This is a complication which requires the fundamental knowledge to meet. Once a peak quinine in every village is within reach, and the epidemics off of areas and occasions, where such pseudo-malaria is likely to be a serious factor is not impossible, however, and at times, when real malaria invades the country with devastating effect, as was the case last autumn, the existence for a majority of cases where quinine treatment alone need not interfere with the application of the remedy. Since individual medical aid is quite beyond the reach of all but a fraction of the sufferers, general measures must be aimed at which will benefit the greatest number.

The destruction of mosquitoes and other sanitary measures may follow gradually, but a long time must elapse before their effects can become at all generally apparent—meanwhile, the quinine remedy which is to hand must be utilised to its utmost capacity, and in this way much saving of life can certainly be effected.

AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

Inter-tribal Fighting Continues.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 29.

Gun-running to the Mekran Coast is reported to have begun again and it is believed that at least one consignment of arms has already been successfully landed.

News received from the Frontier states that inter-tribal fighting among the Khostwals continues, and the district is in a state of insurrection. The Amir's officials are quite unable to restore order without reinforcements.

ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

Two Men Shot Dead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 29.

A raid is reported on the night of the 6th instant outside the city walls of Hangu in which the raiders who came from the Tirah side shot dead a tehsil chuprassee and, by mistake, one of their own men. The raider's corpse has not been identified.

BURRAH DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPTEMBER 29.

Before Mr. G. C. Bonnerji, Additional District Magistrate, to-day, Sasi Kanta Sarkar of Ashatia, one of accused in the Burrah dacoity case was put on his trial under Sections 19 and 20 of the Arms Act.

The prosecution allege that the Sub-Inspector of Sabhar discovered in cavities in trees and under ground on 3rd August last two Martini rifles, two revolvers, two swords, one stock of a gun and several house-breaking instruments alleged to have been used by the accused in the Burrah dacoity are to have been subsequently given by him for concealment to Entazally Sheikh and Monomphan Mundle who eventually disclosed the matter to the police. Some prosecution witnesses were examined and the case adjourned to the 9th proximo.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the railway on a 2ft. 6in. gauge from Bangalore to Cluckballapur, a distance of 38 miles.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

Assertions of Superiority.

Cricket and athletic sports are rightly commended as great levellers. But I doubt whether their claim to promote brotherly feeling can be unreservedly accepted. The intense desire of each nationality for the success of its own representatives degenerates on occasions into passionate partisanship leading to discreditable scenes. The players themselves are animated, more or less by sportsmanlike feeling, but not so the crowd. At the close of a cricket match, held some time ago, between the Hindu Gymkhana and a local Parsi club, some of the crowd got excited over what they conceived to be a partial decision of the Hindu umpire, and made a rush towards the pavilion. Granting that most of the rowdies were juveniles, their conduct, nevertheless, was inexcusable. The worst feature is the promotion of bad blood between the two communities. The incident was made the subject of partisan comments in rival newspapers, which certainly did not make for the furtherance of peace or good will. It is the duty of the Press to guide the better classes of both the communities in emphatically discountenancing the license of unrestraining hot blood. Passions are liable to run high especially in what are rather unhappily termed international contests. But I am glad that the enormous crowd that witnessed the Parsi-Hindu match, maintained a decent behaviour, and was generally good-humoured throughout. I think the players may set good example by establishing social amenities between themselves, and on this ground I heartily approve of the suggestion lately made by the "Indu Prakash" that some of the prominent members of one Indian Gymkhana may be admitted as honorary members of another. It might also suggest that friendly matches may be arranged between composite teams, which, while they will afford no scope for the creation of unhealthy feeling, will appreciably improve the relations between the different communities. It is reported that it is in contemplation to send a representative Indian team to England under the chairmanship of Ram Saheb Ranjitsinghji to play a series of matches, the next year or the year following. If the great cricketer can get away for a few months without prejudice to his responsibilities as a ruler, we should be extremely glad, because an Indian is so well fitted to lead a team of his own country-men in England. In an eleven consisting of Hindus, Parsis and Moslems, each one will be distinctively feel that he is an Indian first, and a member of his own race afterwards; and all being animated by one common impulse, it will result in co-operation and also, surely in the promotion of cordiality.

"Early Parsi Cricket."

The recent matches in Bombay and Poona have established two things—first, that the Parsis have sadly deteriorated in fielding, and secondly, that the Hindus, fired by the inspiring example of their neighbours, have made remarkable progress in the game, within the last decade. Their average batting is held by experienced judges to be unquestionably superior to that of the Parsis. The Parsis had always been the keenest of fieldsmen. In the early days while their batting was poor and their bowling was exceedingly moderate in quality, their fielding was superb. They ran like deers, and a missed catch was a rare phenomenon. Whether wet or dry hot or cold, at season to them were alike. They loved the game passionately, and put all their hearts and souls into it. They knew not the science of the game, and whatever skill they acquired in it was by watching Englishmen at play and arranging matches with them. They had many a bout with soldiers, whom they treated liberally to beer at lunch. Whether this was purely due to generous hospitality or to some ulterior motive, not so honourable, I will not be so bold as to tell. But the Parsis were exceedingly keen about winning, and they went upon the principle that everything was fair in love and cricket. Tradition, too, well authenticated, says that in their matches with soldiers a good batsman who was once dismissed would go back to the wickets in a disguise, and that the trick had better chances of success with their unsuspecting opponents after lunch. Tradition again has a story two about a Parsi trundler with a terrific pace, whose bowling was as erratic as it was fast. It hit more often the opposing batsman than the wicket he was there to defend, and by a curious coincidence so happened that the batsman whom it was most difficult to dislodge found himself hit about most by the balls.

Some Giants of Old.

The Parsis were no great exponents of the game in those days. Their play was delightfully unorthodox and unscientific; yet there were among them cricketers who were worshipped by their partizans, as much as if they had been as W. G. Grace or Ranji. They were best known by their nick-names, which hit off their respective peculiarities. Where was batsman so formidable as Soloo Jeet hand, the hardest of hard sloggers, who threw science to the winds, when he set about his business in grim earnest. Who could run so fast as Pesso Oben? He had earned the pseudonym of "rat" on account of his speed. Bomon Morghi, great with bat and ball alike, as was his prototype, Bomon Arjary, was so called, because his style of running, before he delivered his under-hand balls, had a remarkable resemblance to that of a hen. Shades of James Bhoot formidable as his name, and Rastai Sorgar, reputed to have a particular fondness for the bottle and Heerali Kosha, in whom the passion for cricket was not damped by his huge size and enormous girth. He was wicket-keeper extraordinary, a very wall behind the sticks. For the ball to get past this living barricade was a physical impossibility. He was a man of exceeding piety. When he did not play, he prayed. Once he was playing in a match, and he was taking a run, his cap fell off. He stopped short in mid career, picked up the cap and put it on his head. His irreverent opponents ran him out; but nothing loath, he returned to the tent. He lost his wicket, but saved his soul. I have no space to dwell on the inter-club rivalries, jealousies and animosities of those days culminating occasionally in free fights. Sometimes, as white turbaned priest of aldermanic proportions, kept the peace between the combatants. He was a fighting parson, distinguished more for his physical prowess than for spiritual attainments. Among these stalwarts in the brave days of old, cricket was not a pastime, nor an easy-going affair. They were none of your latter-day flannelled fops, lounging lazily in front of the wicket, taking a certain number of strokes with the bat, and then retiring for the next comers. There was no processing at the nets, and no hirelings to do the fielding for them. Cricket was a grim, strenuous business, not to be trifled with. Each day's play was as good as a match, and a match was as serious an exciting an affair as the international fixture of to-day. It was a matter of life and death.

Early Matches.

Gradually daring, they played annual matches with the European Gymkhana, and were invariably beaten. Nowadays the demon bowler, was their terror for years, and made short work of them. The fights were plucky, although they always ended in disaster. But the Parsis were taught by a long succession of reverses finally to meet their victors on even terms. Their first victory was by two runs in a most sensational match with the Gymkhana. It created an enthusiasm which sustained them for some years. That was their golden period of cricket, when they carried all before them. It has been followed by a season of lassitude and indifference, the effects of which are now apparent. Their neighbours have come up to them and threaten to outstrip them. The Parsis are paying the penalty of a spell of unbroken prosperity in cricket.

Mahomedan Cricket.

Under the influence of their neighbours' example, the Mussalmans have been eagerly cultivating cricket, and are steadily progressing. But I think it is too soon to prefer a claim on their behalf for admission to the international contest. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla proposes a quadrangular, instead of a triangular, match. Apart from the practical difficulties of prolonging the engagement, it is premature, on more substantial grounds, to entertain the proposal. It may be possible to form a presentable Mahomedan combination, if a diligent search for suitable men were made all over India. It is true that we can point to one or two Mussalman exponents of the game, who are good enough to be included in an all-India eleven. But when Mussalmans, as a community, come to take an interest in the game, as the Parsis are doing, and to an increasing extent the Hindus, then alone will the contest assume a representative character, and they alone will be fitted to consider whether they should not also be admitted to the charmed circle. Our neighbours have learnt the value of agitation, and in this matter they may keep knocking at the door, until it is opened. The Mahomedans are not awakening. Be it said to their credit, they have awakened already, and they only lay themselves out for presidential honours in cricket, as vigorously as they have learned themselves in other directions.

HON.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will be able to find room for the following, which shows the Transvaal situation up-to-date.

It appears that arrest and imprisonment, as well as deportations, continue almost daily, and somewhat lurid light is shown upon the scenes by a telegram that I received from Johannesburg a few days ago, showing that, in the course of the evidence in a certain case, Police Superintendent Vernon stated, in open Court, that he considered that "it was the duty of white men to drive Asiatics out of the Colony." On the very decency, the Magistrate severely reprimanded him, and the "Star" and the "Transvaal Leader" have it appears strongly animadverted upon this extraordinary dictum. But one can hardly blame this police official for his frank avowal of what everybody knows to be in the minds of the extreme anti-Asiatics of the Transvaal. The Prime Minister himself, in the election speech at Standerton late in 1906, declared that if his party were put into power, he would undertake to drive the "Coolies" out of the country within three years, and as evidence that he has been almost as good as his word it is interesting to observe that whereas, in 1906, there was an officially estimated Indian population of at least thirteen thousand adult males, of whom probably no more than ten thousand were then resident, to-day, there cannot be more than six thousand.

But no one need even imagine that the fate of these recent refugees, the hands of Superintendent Vernon, the Registrar of Asiatics who possesses practically despotic powers, and is totally incompetent to guide them, and Magistrates who disregard the ignorance of Supreme Court decisions and who illegally deport lawfully registered Indians, to whom is denied the right of appeal against this injustice because the Magistrates are held to act in their administrative and not in their judicial capacity.

My Johannesburg correspondent informs me that the European Committee of sympathisers have made heroic efforts, but without success, to induce the Imperial authorities to alter the distribution of Indian prisoners, but without success. That did it is needless to say, of the flint of the aboriginal native, and is therefore incomplete and inadequate in quantitive qualities and in quantity.

My correspondent writes: "There are complaints constantly coming in not only with regard to the absence of ghee, but also with reference to the reduction of the ration of rice from 8oz. and 12oz. daily to seven ounces of the ration of bhaji from 4oz. to 3oz. It is stated, scarcely ever reaches even that weight. Especially heart-rending complaints come from Pretoria. The men were all sent from Point of Hope and four of them were ill in hospital," one it was said, dangerously. The women had harrowing tales to tell of the sufferings of their male relatives in prison from want of proper food. They were still in this subject, and should speak of nothing else. They further asserted that in hospital letters were even worse, that there the prisoners had to subsist on skilly and boiled rice two days a week, milk allowed, and then only 'condensed.' And consequently the men were afraid to say when they were unwell. Similar complaints come from Diepkloof, but practically all complaints centre round this question of food; otherwise things appear to be all right. Evidently, the passive resisters, true to their principles, make no complaints concerning the severity of the law. Some time later one or two important [illegible] Opinion, Mr. Hosken, M.L.A., Chairman of the European Committee, wrote to the Government drawing attention to the fact that in Johannesburg and at Diepkloof, the reduction in food from the old scale to the new was over 25% per week per man for short-sentence prisoners, and over 40% for long-sentence prisoners, and that while in some instances the representations of European and native prisoners have been favourably listened to in this respect, the Indians have had no relief. There is a deep-seated relief, indeed, in the Indian community and it is shared by not a few prominent Europeans, who are not given to judge harshly, that it is part of the deliberate policy of the Transvaal Government to starve the Indians into passive resisters into submission.

With your permission, Sir, I should like to make one thing plain. So far, General Smuts has not conceded a single point and wonder it is true that the Transvaal Indians have put in the forefront of their programme the repeal of the Asiatic Act, and the regression to the original right of Indians to enter the Transvaal on a legal equality with immigrants of any other origin. It is only because of these two things they have suffered so bitterly and sacrificed so heavily. But there are many other grievances in the Transvaal alone. Indians may not own fixed property, and their status is thus lower than that of the most degraded savage of the country. Though there are indirectly heavy rate-payers they have no municipal franchise. They may not ride on the municipal tram cars in Johannesburg and Pretoria, or travel by certain trains. Constant attacks are being made upon their trading rights and every possible effort is being made to compel their residence in locations, so that they may be easily rounded may then be compelled to leave the Colony, without obtaining compensation. All of these things must be fought against sooner or later, and the help of India will be sought by the Transvaal Indians, as well as by those of the rest of South Africa, so long as a single, genuine grievance remains. As Mr. Gokhale pointed out the other day, this probably means many a weary year of struggle, but the Indian Colonists of South Africa look to India to aid them in their fight for freedom and for the most elementary civil rights. Before leaving Bombay I should like once more to acknowledge the courtesy with which you have admitted my correspondence—often, perhaps, wearisomely lengthy—to your columns.—Yours, etc.

H. S. L. POLAK.

Bombay, 26th September.

THE JAM OF LAS BEYLA AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Jam of Las Beyla arrived here at 5 p.m. to-day.

PRINTER OF "HITABADI" RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Printer of *Hitabadi* was released by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day on finding Rs. 5,000 bail. The case has been fixed for the 7th proximo.

It is announced at Berlin that the new German Dreadnought "Westfalen" which cannot make the passage from the place of construction to the open sea owing to the shallow depth of the River Weser, will be obliged to remain in dock for fully four weeks until the next spring tides make it possible to float her down to the coast.

Two neighbours, named Manegne and Tatterneau, at Limgrot, France, disputed the ownership of some hens. The Magistrate, who was appealed to in connection with the case, solved the difficulty by ordering the birds to be let loose between the two cottages. They all turned into Manegne's yard, whereupon Tatterneau was ordered to pay costs.

POONA AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

INDIA'S GREATEST NEED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Ballard Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to-day with chiefs, Sardars and a good many others from different parts of the Presidency at the Agricultural Conference. The Conference was presided over by H. E. the Governor and Sir John Muir Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, H. H. the Gaikwar, H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and H. H. the Maharaja of Idar were on the dais with His Excellency.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

His Excellency the Governor opened the proceedings. In doing so, he said: Chiefs, Sardars and gentlemen,—In India it is not easy to say anything that will not be disputed or criticised, but the two propositions which I wish to lay before you should command universal acceptance even though their import is imperfectly recognised. In the first place agriculture is and must remain by far the most important of real Indian industries and the essential basis of India's prosperity. In the second place Indian agriculture allowing for climatic vagaries, is in a distinctly backward position. Production is not what it might become and waste in many forms is rampant in many places. The provision of an adequate food supply is a primary condition of the existence of mankind and the great growth of the population in India which has accompanied the British Rule and which is still proceeding, entails more and more demands upon the land. I do not know whether the prevailing high prices which have been advantageous to the cultivators are not due, in part at least, to a growing disproportion between the population and the production of food-stuffs, or whether they arise from other and temporary causes. Investigation may throw some light on this important question, but the fact remains that 290 millions of people in India must be fed, and that the food supply will have to be increased, as the years go on, and that a point may be reached at which the growth of other staples will have to be checked unless the production of the necessities of life can be increased.

This may become a problem for the whole world before another century has passed. It is doubtful whether the food-supply is keeping pace with the steady growth of population, and an unfortunate coincidence of bad crops in many localities would already create a serious shortage. Some great countries have ceased to be able to feed themselves. In the British Islands this stage was reached many years ago, and in 1907 they imported grain and flour alone to the value of nearly 75 1-2 millions, sterling, and meat costing nearly 32 millions. Germany is becoming more and more dependent upon imported food. The United States, once great exporters, are dropping out of the wheat-market

and may have to trust in the future to Canada where great fertile tracts have not yet felt the plough.

In Eastern countries, the Chinese and the Japanese being excellent cultivators, probably secure nearly the full value from their soils, and the home demands of the latter are increasing. India not only ranks between except in such an important item as sugar, but derives a large source of income from the produce of the land. It is supremely important that this position should be maintained and that, while continuing to feed her people and endeavouring to produce the important staples that can be grown on her soil she should not lose her export trade. How important that trade is I wish to explain. You have perhaps been told that before the advent of the British Rule, India had an immense trade which has since disappeared. I am sure you understand, however, that the trade of those halcyon days was a bagatelle in value compared with that which India now enjoys. Excluding Government stores, India exported merchandise to the amount of about 115 1-2 millions sterling in 1907-8. This was a record year both for exports and imports and in 1908-9 the former fell to about 99 3-4 millions owing to a deficiency of crops. Now the point which I want you to remember is that of these 99 3-4 millions very nearly 78 millions were paid to India for the produce of the land. It may well be that you do not realise this important aspect of agriculture from which the Deccan does not largely profit, but it needs no imagination to grasp the fact that the realisation of nearly 78 millions sterling in an indifferent year must have an immensely beneficial effect upon the economies of India as a whole. And this benefit is derived wholly from agriculture. Much has been written about the need for the promotion of industries which it has been stated, Government desires to check. Indeed you tell you that such statements are baseless. Government is doing all it can to encourage industries, but if I have made my meaning clear you will understand that a sudden expansion of manufacturing industries on a large scale would be disadvantageous. There is already a shortage of labour in some localities and the population of this Presidency is not at present capable of supplying a large additional surplus to work in factories without depleting the numbers required for the vital necessities of agriculture and for great public works. The food supply must be maintained and will have to be increased.

THE FOREIGN TRADE

derived from the land must not be lost. The density of the population in some parts of India is greater than with us, but even in these parts a rapid transfer of a large number of country dwellers to town life, such as has happened in industrialized countries, would be an evil since the restrictions and regulations to which European town dwellers submit would be bitterly resented by the people. In the United States, the dwellers in towns numbered 3 per cent. of the population after the Civil War. Forty years later 33 per cent. were living in cities of over 8,000 people. In England and Wales the town population increased from 50 per cent. to 77 per cent. in fifty years. If far less changes than these took place in India the effects would be serious and the factory colony outside the city, of which the Poona paper mills supply a good example, points, to a ways of avoiding the evils of overcrowding. Meanwhile, factory industries as a whole continue to develop by a process of natural evolution subject to the fluctuations which affect all countries. The cotton mills have increased from 74 in 1883-1884 to 227 in 1907-1908 and jute mills from 23 to 50 in the same period. Spindles have increased in a far higher proportion. Statements as to the decay of trade and industry are refuted by the smallest study of the facts.

"In India, as in all countries, the character of trade and of industries has changed, but the Government of both is remarkable and it is the steady advance, especially in the latter, which affects the social life of the people that we must seek to promote. A very useful line of manufacturing progress for this Presidency as the present time is to be sought in the encouragement of hand industries, such as weaving which would not only bring prosperity to an agricultural class but might enable the earnings of the cultivator to be increased. The Government recently appointed Mr. Mehta to survey the handloom industry, and from the general report which he has prepared, I gather that this branch of work is capable of development on the two conditions of improved methods and co-operative agencies. In the production of eri silk also, which is being urged by a Government expert, there is a possible opening for easy and profitable labour for women and children. I have endeavoured to show the vital importance of the products of the land in regard to the feeding of the people and to the export trade. If you turn to the import trade the one great item indicating a deficiency of production is sugar, the value of the imports of which reached the record figure of 7¼ millions sterling in 1908-1909. I have no doubt that this figure can be reduced. Government by its great irrigation works and by giving financial assistance to

SUGARCANE GROWERS

is doing all in its power to increase the production of this important food staple. Meanwhile you, as thinking people, will readily understand that, to export foreign sugar can only inflict hardship on the poor and promote a particularly despicable kind of fraud. From the economic point of view the step is useless because the high minute of sugarcane growing in this Presidency suffices to stimulate its development. The political object which has been recently defined in a letter to the London Times by a high Indian authority, is to draw the attention of the British public to the partition of Bengal, is obviously futile in the case of sugar since the total abolition of the imports would not affect the public in the slightest degree and would fall mainly upon the Asiatic cultivators of Java and Mauritius, and in a less degree upon the beet growers of Central Europe. The end saying that the greatest of benefactors is the man who can make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, applies with peculiar force to India and the best service which can be rendered to the country at the present time is to increase agricultural production. For various reasons the greatest of Indian industries is backward in many respects. The methods are antiquated and inadequate even where the conditions of rainfall, and of irrigation are favourable. The average wheat produce of England is 32 bushels per acre, of the Bombay Presidency 8 bushels on irrigated land 8 bushels on unirrigated land. In parts of the Deccan weeds run rain the fields and the cultivator may be seen sowing the crop among them. There are even places where the land has been abandoned to weeds, which grow strongest in the soil and cultivation is thus driven to soil of inferior quality. Even in a year of good rainfall like the present, the aggregate production will not approach what is possible. The tillage of the land is insufficient and the selection of seed is not understood. The uses of manure are little appreciated and night-soil which is a source of large profit to the Japanese is unutilised.

THE BREEDING OF STOCK

is mainly left to chance with the necessary result of deterioration and waste. Healthy and diseased animals intermingle with consequent but preventible loss.

"In such conditions as these improvement of the land, which has been a marked feature in Japan is necessarily absent and there is probably a growing infertility in many places. The Japanese who rank amongst the best natural cultivators of the world have the advantages of a good rainfall. Having been cut off from communication with the outer world for centuries and possessing a soil naturally poor, they have been thrown on their own resources. cattle being exceedingly few. The land must be worked by hand and the

INCREASING PRESSURE OF A POPULATION

which has risen from 272 millions in 1828 to 472 millions in 1905, called forth energies and the innate resources of the people who make the utmost out of a fertility which their labours have created and who can afford to waste nothing.

"Sir F. Nicholson justly states in an interesting report—Tillage and manure, strenuous cattle labour, and the elimination of all waste are the main secrets of Japanese husbandry. In spite of the heavy burden of taxation which in the case of agricultural land was suddenly increased to 120 per cent. To meet the requirements of the Russian War, the Japanese cultivator holds his own. And now that the pressure of population continues to increase while the cultivable area cannot be expanded, he is showing the wonderful adaptability of his race by quickly adopting the new methods which science can indicate.

"This important Conference has been assembled in the hope of doing something to help the cultivator and to advance the general prosperity which, as I have tried to point out, depends mainly on him. The science of agriculture is of modern growth but already immense strides have been made under its auspices in Western countries. I am most anxious that the benefits should be extended to India which stands in the greatest need of them. It is natural and right that you should expect help and guidance from Government in these matters, and the Agricultural Department which owes so much to my honourable colleague Sir J. Muir Mackenzie, is a proof that we recognize our responsibilities. It is a new department and it is a baby in comparison with the giant organization maintained in the United States, but if you read the annual report as I feel sure you all will do, you will see that valuable work—educational, experimental and demonstrational—is already in progress. I hope that the members of this Conference will take the opportunity of visiting the College farms and gardens in the neighbourhood and will see for themselves what Government is trying to accomplish for the good of the people. We want you to give and to receive advice and our officers are ready now and always to discuss agricultural matters and to

DISTRIBUTE THE SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE

that they have acquired in the science of agriculture. A general solution of the many problems is rarely possible. Each may require a solution depending upon local conditions, local customs and even local prejudices. The success of a process or of a plant in other countries does not guarantee success here, where it may be necessary to change the process or to produce a special plant in order to suit the conditions of climate, soil and

requirement. The needs of the Deccan differ in many respects from those of Gujarat and of Sind. You will, therefore, see the importance of experiments scientifically carried out by a central body and you may be able to give valuable assistance by communicating with the Department. I am glad to know that some of the Chiefs and Sardars in the Presidency are actively interesting themselves in the improvement of agriculture and I am sure they will co-operate with us for the general good. The main requirements are capital, labour and knowledge, but above all knowledge without which capital and labour would be wasted. Only a century ago there were large tracts which lay waste for years as the result of the devastation of armies and of de-population. These tracts have been brought under cultivation but the

IMPROVING PROCESS

which in England and other countries has been brought about by a combination of labour and capital and in Japan mainly by highly intelligent labour alone has been absent. While, therefore, there are many good and industrious cultivators, production has been disappointing, and there has been a series of indifferent years which might have caused despair among people less sturdy and less hopeful than the Mahrattas. Losses due to bad seasons lie beyond our power to prevent. All that Government can do is to extend irrigation and you may be sure that we shall spare no effort and no argument to obtain sanction for the great Deccan projects now being elaborated. I allude especially to the Gokak and the Nira right bank schemes which will command respectively 490,000 and 700,000 acres, while the latter will safeguard the most famine-stricken districts of the Deccan. If these great works did not immediately earn the prescribed rate of interest, as I believe they would, the indirect benefits would be so immense as to demand their construction. Apart, however, from the extension of large irrigation works, there is much that could be done to reduce loss in bad seasons and to ensure a great increase of production when the rainfall is favourable. Our jagirdars, inamdars, landlords and substantial cultivators will find that it will pay to apply capital to the improvement of their lands. Levelling and bunding the erection of bals to prevent wash, fencing to protect the fields from the cattle and the cattle from the fields, the digging of wells to utilise subsoil water, the harnessing of nalas, to catch surface water the installation of pumping plant on river banks, these are some of the requirements, and if they are approached with knowledge they will prove safe and profitable investment. Similarly in the use of manures in the

SELECTION OF SEEDS

in sowing, where there is now much waste and in improved tillage there is ample scope for progress. The last annual report of the Agricultural Department points out that if jowari seed is treated with sulphate of copper, costing one anna an acre, there will often be 'a profit of a hundred-fold and more.' Here is a way in which the investment of capital on an insignificant scale will prove remunerative. As to investment on the larger scale, such as the purchase of iron ploughs and of pumping or cane crushing plant, you will find some useful information in the report. Even in dry years large sources of sorely needed water are wasted for the want of power pumps. The practical questions which confront us are 'How can we bring the knowledge already available and certain to be increased year by year to bear upon the people and how can the poor cultivators be helped in the matter of capital'. I earnestly hope that the members of this Conference will be able to give us valuable help and advice in solving these important questions.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

"We are anxious to increase the number of agricultural associations, and I am glad to note that ten such bodies were inaugurated during the past year and that many Indian gentlemen are rendering great assistance. Each such association can be the centre from which practical information, such as is contained in the series of very useful publications edited by Dr. Mann can be disseminated, but more is wanted and we require the active agency of local leaders who will supply the initiative in agricultural matters and will show the people how they can improve their position. Similarly we have an increasing number of co-operative society by means of which with the aid of a bank we hope that the benefits of financial combination and of the industrial organisation which has worked wonders in other countries may be made manifest in helping such bodies as these. There is a wide field of practical usefulness for the true strict of the Presidency who must realize that the uplifting of the cultivators is the greatest boon that could be conferred upon India.

"In this connection I venture to make a strong appeal to the conductors of the Press who could do much to help the people by spreading the knowledge that Government is anxious to provide. It is sad to note that in some quarters vague denunciations which cannot effect any practically good and may do some harm seems to be mistaken for politics which have a far nobler meaning. Criticism based on facts I welcome, but if our friends, the critics, would devote some of their energies to the diffusion of knowledge of which the people stand in dire need, I am inclined to think that their criticism would be more effective and that the progress of India towards nationhood would be more rapid. I am afraid that I have detained you too long and I will only say in conclusion that I hope that these Conferences will be annual and that they will help in solving one of our greatest problems, the promotion of the welfare of the patient cultivators upon whom, now and even more in the future, the prosperity and progress of India must depend."

SPEECH BY THE GAEKWAR.

After His Excellency had spoken, His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda said he thought that there was no more important question in India than agriculture. Eighty per cent. of the Indian population were agriculturists and to improve their position was no mean task. He hoped the endeavours of Government would be crowned with success, and he had no doubt that success would attend them. But the agriculturists themselves must recognise that they could not hope for improvement at the hands of Government unless they tried to help themselves. What was essential among agriculturists was education, and if they would only take to primary education, if nothing else, they would soon find themselves in an advanced position. A knowledge of agriculture was a very important one. It should be encouraged in every home and farm and with it there should be a development of education.

At this stage His Excellency left the Council Hall, with the Gaekwar, General Sir Pertab Singh, the Hon. Mr. Jenkins and others, and the Hon. Sir John Muir Mackenzie occupied the chair supported by Mr. J. A. Mollison, Director General of Agriculture in India, and by Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

Sir John Muir Mackenzie, on taking the chair, remarked that after they had heard His Excellency's very excellent speech, he had very little to say beyond this that the Conference had exceeded their most sanguine expectations. He would remind the speakers that they had to limit their speeches to ten minutes. The reason was that they had to find time for a system of demonstrations on the farm, and he earnestly hoped that it would be possible for the Conference to attend those demonstrations. He drew attention to the recently started Deccan Agricultural Association, which he hoped the members of the Conference would join.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS.

The following were the questions and comments which arose out of the report. Mr. R. L. Gharat Kolaba, Criticisms and Suggestions on the annual report. Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda, Dharwar, Criticisms and Suggestions on the annual report, Mr M C Saundatti, Dharwar, suggested that auction sales of the Broach cotton may be continued for three years. S. Y. Daudin, Dharwar, suggests that Government should make arrangements to supply Italian potato seed V. K. Joklekar, Karajdi, general suggestions, D. E. Vacha, Bombay, general criticism. Ramchandra Baji, Kolaba, comments on rab. V. P. Vaidya, Kolaba, comments on rab. M. S. Desai, Nadiad, well boring, water analyses and the sinking of a well at Nadiad to be worked with an oil engine. K. R. Godbole, Poona, the use of pumps Mr. Paul Friedrichsen, artificial manures, Mr. W. L. Cameron, Poona, remarks on rab and irrigation, R. R. Bhardi, Poona, remarks on the annual report. Appaji Badiar, Dharwar, comment on well boring, oil engine, crop diseases, eradicaton of weeds and cattle shows. Sundar Nawarkar, Bombay, remarks on the annual report, agricultural education, Mr. P. S. Limaye, Canara, the kind of agricultural education to be given. Mr. K. L. Desai of Islampur, Satara taluka, model farms with primary agricultural schools. Mr. D. E. Vatcha, Bombay, agricultural education in all its phases, Mr. R. Padbidri kumpta agricultural education, Mr. K. R. Godbole, Poona agricultural education, Mr. Ambashanker Halji, Broach agricultural education and agriculturnal associations. Mr. Bhalchandra V. Pathukji, Surat, agricultural education, Mr. Manchershaw, M. Kachhai, agricultural education, Mr. K. G. Desai, Surat, agricultural education in primary schools, Mr. S. D. Garud, Dhulia, intenerating lecturers and vernacular classes and the extension of demonstrations, Mr. A. M. Bidikar, Belgaj, aided farms, Mr. P. B. Limaya, Kanara, the proper way of demonstrating, Mr. R. V. Padpidro, Kumta, demonstrator in farms, Mr. Somabhai M. Desai, Mahudha, (Kaira), bringing the cultivator into closer contacts with Government farms, Mr. S. D. Garud, Dhulia, frequent demonstrations on model farms, Mr. G. N. Kakadi Rao Saheb, M.B., Varad, Sholapur, the extension of demonsstrating farm and the distribution of prizes at exhibitions and seed, Mr. Aderjee M. Dalal, Broach taluka, seed depots, Mr. K. K. Godbole, Poona, seeds stores, Mr. Somabhai M. Desai, Mahudha, the selection of seed, Mr. S. D. Garud, Dhulia, seed manure and implement depots and their supply to big landholders, Mr J. Brander, Poona, the Nira canal tagai scheme, Mr. A. M. Bidakar, Belgaum, a small farm that could pay a man of ordinary means, Mr. P. B. Limaye, Canara, what the cultivators and traders in agricultural products wish that the Agricultural Department should be, Mr. D. E. Vacha, Bombay, the formotion of diverse co-operative financial organisations, Mr. R. L. Gharat, Kolaba, agriculture in the Konkan, Mr. P. D. Churi, Bombay, general improvents that appear feasible under the present circumstances, Mr. Manchershah M. Karbhari, Varli, cultivator, Mr. Hari Sahharam of Bussein, general suggestions from cultivators, Mr. R. B. Kapreksr, Chawk, Kolaba, general suggestions (in Marathi), Mr. V. D. Puntambekar, Satara, grape cultivation, Mr. H. A. Hebbal, Chikodi, denudation of lands caused by the removal of earth for betel vine should be Prevented—Mr V. S., Mutalik, Bijapur, general suggestions which may help the actual cultivator in his present needs, Mr. G. M. Desai, Nadiad, makes 16 suggestions which bear upon the development of the department. Mr. D. E. Vatcha, Legislative and executive means for the protection of agriculture, Mr. R. V. Shringarpure, Kolaba, A paper on the agricultural situation, Mr. Atmaram Harakchand, improvement in agriculture, Mr. Chimanlal Hardaram, Broachi, certain points regarding cotton culture in the Broach district, Sirdar Kupuswami V. Mudaliar, Poona, the irrigation of wet and dry crop during scanty rainfall, the suitability of particular crops to particular soils. Mr. A. Hill, Bombay, neglect of walls, Mr. Bhalchandra V. Pathukji, Surat, the exportation of bones to be discouraged (2) reduction of the salt tax to allow extended use of salt for manure, (3) the deepening of shallow rivers and connecting rivers for irrigation. Mr. Somabhai M. Desai, Mahudv, Kaira, (1) more veterinary dispensaries, (2) selling chrome leather at Government farms, (3) utilising the talatis for circulating instructions about pickling etc., (4) oil engine pumping, (5) the location of stock bulls, (6) the importing of meat for Government troops, to prevent the slaughter of milch cattle, (7) concessions for cattle breeding, (8) concessions in the land tax to agricultural graduates who engage in agriculture, (9) the cultivation of sugar came to be encouraged by a free grant of cuttings for some time. Mr. Somabhai M. Desai, Mahudu Kaira, the number of irrigation tanks to be increased, jungles to be replanted and the use of wood in mills to be discouraged, building of permanent water channels to be encouraged by the grant of tagai advances at a moderate rate of interest. Mr. G. M. Ryan, Nasik, the two species of calatropis may be experimentally cultivated to ascertain their yield. Mr. S. K. Limaye, Kolaba, scarcity of cattle and the remedy for it, Mr. K. G. Kalghatgi, Dharwar, (1) a speedy way of removing weeds from rice seed beds, (2), the establishment of museums, (3) the improvement of cattle, Mr. K. G. Desai, Surat, (1) eri silk for the Surat District, (2) enquiry as to the value of sugarcane megas for paper pulp, Mr K. B. Tamhane Bombay, suggestions for purchasing a water finder to test its efficiency.

PROGRAMME OF DEMONSTRATIONS.

The programme of demonstration include one at the College of Agriculture by the Professor of Agriculture, the field seeds selection from ploughs, chain pumps and other water lifts. In the building, loss of soil moisture soil samples, groundnut varieties and those of other staple crops manures artificial and cakes; by the Professor of Botany, a collection of diseased specimens, physiological diagrams, cases of jowar and wheat, examples of grafting by different methods, Ganeshkind fruits, mulberry and silks and its growth, eri silk, by the Professor of chemistry, pot culture of lemon grass distillation, ilk analysis, meteorological station; by the Assistant Professor of Physics, water finders by the Assistant Professor of Entomology, a sweep net for grasshoppers, light used for catching insects growing of eri silk; by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, cotton bairi and jawari cuts; by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind, cotton samples, by Messrs. Kirloskar Bros, Belgaum, iron ploughs, chaff cutters, chain pumps etc; by Mr. Pandurang Ramji Bari, iron ploughs and sugarcane mills; by Mr. Sitaram Hari Ajrekar, models of water lifts and designs of wells; by the Narmada Cotton Seed Crushing Company Broach, samples of cakes oil etc.; at the Mangri farm, sugarcane cultivation, sugarcane manuring, gul making, sugar making: At the Ganeshkhind Gardens, details of the construction of a silo and the storage of grass in it; mulberry silk production, fruit diseases, especially pomegranate, surna and its treatment; oil engine and pump, jute growing general fruit culture, tapioca. Dairy farm:—Demonstration of dairying and breeds of cattle.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 30th September.

325.—Detail for the week ending 2nd proximo.

Friday 1st prox.—"B" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "G" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

326.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

327.—Clothing.—All ranks requiring clothing and articles to make up deficiencies are requested to apply for them at Headquarters at once.

328.—Parades—1st to 31st October—Weekly parades under Company Commanders. Time and place to be arranged by them, and notified to the Adjutant 3 days beforehand at least.

Subjects.—Sections 8 to 44 Infantry Training 1905 and sections 2 to 27 (except 4) Chapter I, Training Manuals Appendix 1905.

329.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6107 Vol J S Milne, "G" Coy from 2nd October 1909 to 1st November 1910.

330.—Musketry.—Saturday 2nd proximo.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

Members wishing to go for Class Firing on Saturday should send intimation to Headquarters by 4 p.m. on Friday.

Sunday 3rd proximo.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

331. Parade—Monday 4th proximo—"G" Coy Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Second Meeting—Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, September 29.

The day opened brightly in Poona this morning, that early in the afternoon dark clouds began to gather in the sky and it actually opened to pour down in drizzles and often pretty strongly from about 3-15 p.m. and continued with unabated vigour till after the fourth race making matters unpleasant both for man and horse. Being a big meeting day there was a pretty large gathering, but with the elements against them it turned out a bad day for punters, yet nobody could cry that an unexpected horse won the race, for in all events a second favourite carried the day and in no case could the winner be classed second rate performer. It was a day of good riding and strong clever and exciting finishes and, barring Castalla's Canter home with the result in the other five was only settled in front of the stand, three victors securing only a head verdicts. In the first race. Corrector at sixes best Hamayoon at eights by a head with Greyfalcon the favourite third, but it must be remembered Corrector was fancied lately and Hamayoon ran remarkably well last week. In the mile horse race Lovania, Galloping girl, Picturesque and Posco were the Quartette to chose from and the race lay between Picturesque and Posco, who have not figured in mile events hitherto. With top weight at 9st. 3lbs. Picturesque was able to best Posco by three quarters of a length, a performance which makes the winner a serious candidate for greater honors at Calcutta. Why Rachreet was made the raging favourite for the ten furlong Arab race is not known, but he was never in it, while his neglected stable companion, Spearmint, made the greater part of running and was only beaten by a head in front of the stand by Darisnoor who made such a brilliant debut in Bombay. Although Singleton was prime favourite Castalla's chances were considered to be immense and he carried a big pot and won too with hands down. In the pony race Dansense though top weighted was backed as a moral while many pinned their faith to Koko, the bottom weight with plenty of money for Naughty Boy and Come Back. It was a two horse race and when Koko won no one was surprised, but many regretted not having backed him. Mudkoor was the pick of public choice in the Arab six furlong race with Bay Middleton and Darby next favourites. Prince Chesnut who won so easily on the second day of the closed meeting was touched at the eighth with A. Hoyt up and there was nothing in the race but him and even when Bay Middleton came up he was too late to beat Prince Chesnut.

The third day of the second meeting takes place on Saturday the 2nd October.

Details :—

DESERT HANDICAP.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. George's Corrector, 7st. 6lbs.....Manley 1
Hajee Suleman's Hamayoon, 8st.....Ames 2
Aga S. Shah's Greyfalcon, 8st. 7lbs.....A. Hoyt 3
Mr. Ameer's Ebrahimpasha, 7st, 10lbs.....Yasuff 4

ALSO RAN.—Amjod 9st. 9lbs., Zinfandel 9st, Fariek 8st. 12lbs., Najmi 8st. 8lbs., Wordie Major 8st. 6lbs., Mocreed 8st. 2lbs., (car. 8st. 4lbs.), Realblood 8st. 1lb, Fairfield 7st. 7lbs., (car. 7st. 8lbs.).

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Greyfalcon : 9 to 2 Fariek : 6 to 1 Corrector ; 8 to 1 Hamayoon and Realblood, and tens and twenties the others.

THE RACE.—Grey Falcon showed out for speed, then Realblood attended by Najmi, Grey Falcon and Corrector raced in front to the bend where Corrector and Hamayoon began to go up to the leader. Past the distance Corrector led the field and he was soon strongly challenged by Hamayoon and in an exciting finish Corrector won by a head between one length second and third. Time.—1 min. 39secs.

(Winner trained by Potter.)

Totalizator paid Rs. 80 on the winner and Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 21-8 on places.

THE STAND PLATE.—One mile.

Mr G K's Picturesque, 9st 3lbs .....Evans 1
Mr R R S's Posco, 8st 9lbs .....Killown 2
Mr Kelso's Hunting Horn, 8st 6lbs.....Ames 3
Mr Goculdass' Galloping Girl II, 7st 12lbs.A Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN :—Lovania 9st 1lb, Ebullition 9st, Lachlan 8st 6lbs, Moonlight 8st 13lbs (car 7st), and Mallinyook 8st 11lbs.

BETTING.—3 to 1 against Galloping Girl 7 to 2 Lovania 4 to 1 Picturesque 5 to 1 Posco and tens was earliest the others.

THE RACE.—Picturesque was earliest out of the gate, followed by Posco and a furlong later Mallinyook went to the front and soon held a long lead from Picturesque and Posco. At the three furlongs Posco took command from Mallinyook, with Picturesque lying third. Up the straight Picturesque overhauled Posco and staying out the challenge from the latter won by three quarters of a length one length between next two. Time—1 min. 44secs.

(Winner trained by Smith.)

Totalisator paid Rs. 63 on the winner and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 36 for places.

THE BEGOUM PLATE.—1½ miles.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Darianoor, 8st. 7lbs., A. Ferguson 1
Mr. Eunchordas's Spearmint, 7st. 8lbs.....Brown 2
Mr. Goculdas's Hazza, 7st. 13lbs. .....A. Hoyt 3
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Brigand II, 7st. 4lbs, Melsom 4

ALSO RAN.—Bendigo 8st 13lbs, Alma 8st 11lbs, Tachreet 8st 8lbs, Pinkiee 8st 6lbs, Devon 8st 3lbs, Hadee 8st, Antica 7st 12lbs, Sobell 7st 8lbs, Cato 7st 6lbs, Tunia 6st 7lbs (car 6st 11lbs).

BETTING.—3 to 1 against Tachreet, 5 to 1 Antica, 6 to 1 Hazza, 8 to 1 Darianoor, Pinkiee, Alma and Brigand, and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—The field got off well and when settled down to work Darianoor led for a furlong, then Spearmint took the lead followed by Darianoor and Antica. At the mile Antica took second place, Spearmint continued to lead to the half mile when Antica took the command and at the three furlongs Spearment was again in front with Darianoor and Brigand and Hazz next. Spearmint looked all a winner when in front of the stand Darianoor challenged and won by a head three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time.—2mins. 23 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Jarcola Baintalib.)

Totalizator paid Rs. 189 on the winner and Rs. 32, Rs. 68-8 and Rs. 26 for places.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr. Avasia's Caspalia 7st. 8lbs. (car. 7st. 12lbs.) .....Southal 1
Mr. J. B's Chivalry 10st. 3lbs .....Shaw 2
Mr. Galstaun's Singleton 8st 2lbs.....A Ferguson 3
Mr. Gardas' Chobham 8st.....Whalley 4

ALSO RAN :—Sacricomer 8st. 12lbs ; Sue 8st. 7lbs ; Manlook 8st. 5lbs ; Foursome 7st. 12lbs ; Familiar 7st. 9lbs ; Lady Camond 7st. 6lbs ; and Winsome 7st. 5lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Singleton ; 3 to 1 Castalia ; 5 to 1 Chobham ; 8 to 1 Winsome and Lady Lomond ; and Longer Odd's the others.

THE RACE.—Winsome led for a spell, then Castalia took command followed by Winsome and Chivalry and at the bend the second named fell back while Singleton began to come up. Castalia won easily by two and a half lengths, a neck separated next two ; a close fourth. Time.—1min. 3 3 5 secs.

(Winner trained by Thomas.)

Totalizator paid Rs. 52 8 on the winner and sixteen Rs. 42-8, Rs. 13 for places.

ALL PONY PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr Beg's Koeto, 6st 12lbs (car 7st 6lbs) ...Brown 1
Mr G K's Dansense 9st 7lbs.....Evans 2
Mr Goculdas' Evening Herald 7st 3lbs (car 7st 6lbs) Kasson 3
Mr Glastauns' Naughtyboy 7st 11b...A Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN :—Pantry Girl 9st, Lorraine 8st 12lbs Russeley Rose 8st 11lb ; Cracker 8st 8lbs, Wild Boy 8st 7lb, Chippy Norton 8st 2lbs, Come Back 7st 12lbs and Mandeville 7st 11lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Dansense, 4 to 1 Naughty Boy, 5 to 1 Come Back and Koko, 8 to 1 Lorraine, and tens and twenties the others.

THE RACE.—Evening Herald kicked up at the post, then when let off Dansuse on the outside led Koko on the rails to the bend where the latter drew alongside of the leader and here Naughty Boy also began to come up top in a exciting neck and neck race, Koko won by a head ; on and quarter lengths between second and third. Time.—1min. 4 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee.)

Totalizator paid Rs. 68 on the winner and Rs. 18 8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 34 for places.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Mr Wyndham Quin's Prince Chestnut, 7st. 3lbs... A Hoyt 1
Mr Goculdass' Bay Middleton, 9st 12lbs..Robinson 2
Mr Kadoo Bin Saleh's Hisban, 7st 4lbs...Mujeed 3
Mr Kapadia's Darby, 8st 2lbs.....Southal 4

ALSO RAN.—Mudkoor 8st 13lbs, Murzook 7st 12lbs, Little Sanava 7st, Disfigure 6st 11lbs (car 6st 12lbs), Selection 6st (car 6st 11lbs).

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Mudkoor, 9 to 2 Bay Middleton ; 5 to 1 Darby, 7 to 1 Disfigure ; 8 to 1 Prince Chestnut, Hisban, and Murzook and tens the others.

THE RACE.—Prince Chestnut was first to show off from the start, then Mudkoor took a lead, but at the half mile Prince Chestnut was again in front followed by Mudkoor. Little Sanava and Bay Middleton and Hisban level fourth. At the bend Hisban drew level to the leader, but up the distance Prince Chestnut shook himself off the other attendants and staying out the Challenge from Bay Middleton won by three quarters of a length : half a length separated second and third. Time.—1min. 24 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Penton).

Totalizator paid Rs. 79 on the winner and Rs. 30 Rs. 35 and Rs. 31-8 for places.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mud Sports.

BOMBAY Gymkhana Mud Sports were held on the Marine Lines Maidan last evening when the programme drawn up for the last meeting was gone through as heavy rain prevented the sports being held last Thursday. The weather being fine a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present and the entries, except the Scurry, were well filled. Mr. Meikle the Honorary Secretary had as usual provided a list of interesting events and two hours good sports were enjoyed. By kind permission of Col. Mead and Officers of the 116th Mahrattas, the Regimental Band attended and played a well selected programme of music.

The results of the various competitions were :—

TENNIT PEGGING.—(IN HALF-SECTIONS).

Captain Nash and Mr. P. S. Carter..... 1
Mr. H. C. Richmond and Mr. Grayburn.... 2

LLOYD LENDSAY.—(SECTIONS OF FOUR).

Mr. Duncan Wilson.....
Mr. White.....
Mr. Meikle..... } 1
Mr. Grayburn.....

Captain Nash.....
Mr. H. F. Lodge.....
Mr. E. A. Spence..... } 2
Mr. A. H. Byrt.....

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET STAKES.

This was ladies event in which the gentlemen at starting were each given a cricket ball. They then rode given course to where ladies were standing at wickets. They handed the cricket ball to the partner and downing pads (which were required to be fully strapped) took up the position of wicket keeper. Immidiately the lady knocked off the bails, her partner removed the pads mounted and returned over the same course taking the cricket ball with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson..... 1
Captain Haymes and Miss Nicholson.... 2
Mr. Grayburn and Miss Gass..... 3

POLO BALL RACE.

Mr. Richmond..... 1
Major Darley..... 2
Mr. Meikle..... 3

GOLF STAKES.

This was another ladies event in which the gentlemen had to provide themselves with a lofting iron and a golf ball, ride round the usual course, and hand the golf club to their lady partners who proceeded to loft the ball from a given line into a screened enclosure. As soon as this had been achieved she handed the club back to her partner who returned round the course. First in to win. During the process of lofting the ball into the enclosure the gentleman was allowed to return the ball and place it on the line after each unsuccessful shot.

Mr. Grayburn and Miss Gass 1
Mr. Richmond and Mrs. Curdlip..... 2

THE SCURRY.

Major Peltinham on Arbitrator..... 1
Mr. Ruchmond on Ally..... 2

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

Govt. Telegraphs vs. R. G. A. Colaba.

In a rather tame match at the Cooperage last evening the R. G. A. scored a deserved win over the Government Telegraphs. Both sides were without good men. The Telegraphs missing Ryan from their forward line, and the Artillery lacking Sergt. Watts, From the commencement the Artillery pressed and in a few minutes Daney had headed the ball in from a corner kick. The Telegraphs had more of the play for a while and Holman gave McKeown a fine shot. However the R.G.A. who had the better of the first half all through gave Edie a very busy time towards half-time and Hunt with a long shot scored a second goal.

During the second half the game was dull. The Telegraphs did rather better, but neither side was able to score. Result:—

Government Telegraphs 2
R. G. A., Colaba..... Nil

Teams:—

Government Telegraphs :—Goal : Edie ; backs : Taylor and Nicholas ; half-backs : Woollen, Gentchley and Redford ; forwards : Green, Congues, Walker, Donohoe and Hollman.

R. G. A., Colaba :—Goal : McKeown ; backs : Franklen and Jones ; half-backs : Southcott, Hunt and Wiggen ; forwards : Hewes, Toole, Collumbell, Daney and Bayley.

In the 120-yards tram race the Cheshires running against the King's own Lancaster Regiment won easily. The fastest time was done by Corpl. Pickering with 13 secs. the best that has yet been done in the competition.

FOOTBALL IN BURMA.

The Younger Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, September 29.

The first match between Upper and Lower Burma in the Younger Cup competition was played at Mandalay yesterday and resulted in a pointless draw. Upper Burma showed better combination.

MADRAS RUGBY FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, September 29.

The Match in the Madras Rugby Tournament this evening resulted in the Madras Gymkhana defeating Bangalore by one goal, a penalty goal and three tries (17 points) to nil. Madras did not play up to expectations, but Bangalore though tackling well were a weak team.

THE Duchess of Palmella, Grand Mistress of the Court to Queen Amelia, whose intimate friend she was, has died of heart disease at Cintra. A typical "great lady" of the old Portuguese nobility, she was also an accomplished sculptor, and had exhibited at the Paris Salons. Her wealth was enormous. She was the patroness of a number of philanthropic institutions, and was beloved by the poor of Lisbon as the founder of an original system of cheap kitchens for the working classes which are scattered throughout the city.

THE death has occurred in Ipswich Workhouse, at the age of seventy-nine, of George Gooch, who served in the Crimean War, through the Indian Mutiny, and in the Red River Expedition. He had a pension, and was invited to enter Chelsea Hospital, but preferred to live in Ipswich Workhouse as a paying guest, his maintenance being more than covered by his pension.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wesmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE DEWAN AND THE LADY

A Tale of Kanheri Caves.

A CLAIRVOYANTE and Clairaudient, said to be the wife of an army officer of high position, writing her experiences in the "Occult Review," tells the following story. It is obvious "Kanheri" is meant instead of "Karanja" the only wonder being that the ascetic ex-Dewan did not correct the lady's geography long before the correspondence closed. She says :—

Now comes the most interesting and the most unsatisfactory of all my experiences. It still remains an unsolved enigma. Somewhere about the years 1894 or '95, I was staying in Bombay with a brother and his wife. A friend of ours, a great archæologist arranged an expedition for the four of us to some old Buddhist caves at or near a place called, if I remember right, "Karanja." We had to go for a couple of hours by train, and then across country through jungles in country bullock-carts. It was a delightful picnic, and we thoroughly enjoyed the rough and tumble, though there was no proper road and bullock-carts have no springs. In going through the old monkish cells we unexpectedly came across a "holy man," dressed in a saffron robe, reclining at length on the broad ledge which went all round the walls of the cell a foot or so from the floor. He was engaged reading what looked like a Western-bound book, and the incongruity of this with his ascetic Oriental surroundings struck me forcibly. The whole of his possessions besides the book consisted of a begging-bowl and a chatty containing water. My brother made some flippant remarks in English on the subject of "holy men" generally, at which we all laughed, and then we passed on to look at the other cells. The man had looked quietly at us when we entered, then took no further apparent notice, but seemed absorbed in his reading. I admired his dignity and felt rather ashamed of intruding on his peace. I never forgot the cave, but the episode of the fakir faded completely from my memory. One day, whilst at Aden, when resting on my bed on a very hot afternoon of April, I heard a voice quite close say twice "Karanja, nothing more. Startled, I said to my guardian "Did you say Karanja?" "No," he said ; "there is some one here wanting to speak to you." The long ago expedition to the Buddhist caves dashed into my mind and also the party who had gone on the expedition, and my first idea was, "Can it be the archæologist friend, who has recently passed over, and is thus trying to bring himself to my remembrance?" I hastily asked, "Is that you Mr. Benson?" The answer came, "No, it is not Mr. Benson. Do you remember having seen a man reading a book in one of the cells at Karanja? I am that man," He then went on to describe the party who had accompanied me not only in external appearance, but our characters to the very bedrock. Horror-struck on hearing the excellent English he spoke, I though of the remarks we had all made about him in his presence and shamefacedly apologised, "Yes," he said calmly, "I have studied English and am a B.A., of the Bombay University." "And the book?" I queried. "The book was one on Western Philosophy, written in English." More and more dazed I then asked how and why he had noticed me. "Because of the possibilities of occult development in you," he replied. "Are you dead?" I stupidly asked, for how can any one speaking to you be dead? There is no death. "My body is still in the cells at Karanja. I am able to get away at will." "Why do you, an educated man, live a recluse's life? Would you not be of more use to the world by living in it, and helping to raise it?" The reply to this was a long explanation of the Oriental point of view compared to our Western and a justification of the former. From what he told me of his own life on this and several occasions I gathered that he was a Brahman of the Brahmans, well educated in Western as well as in Eastern philosophy, that he had held an important social and political position in being Dewan or Prime Minister of a Native State, that he had, according to the laws of Manu, done his duty as husband, father, householder, citizen, and now that his son was old enough to take his place as head of the house, he felt at liberty to carry out his heart's desire by giving up the cares of State, his position, friends and wealth, in order to pass the rest of his life in spiritual contemplation under the direction of his Guru. Twice a day he went round the little villages with his begging-bowl, getting here a few grains of rice, there a little "dall" giving his blessing in return ; for the simple villagers thought themselves well repaid for their small contributions by the holy man's blessings and prayers. Very wonderful it seemed to me, a Western that a man in his position, with his wealth and influence, should voluntarily give all up to pass an introspective, contemplative existence for the rest of his life. He certainly had reduced his wants to a minimum, and so got rid of much worry and care, as he was always reminding me when I, like "Martha," was careful and troubled about many things. Karanja, as I learned to call him, for he never divulged his real name, became a real and helpful friend. Sometimes he came in his astral body to speak to me but more often spoke to me from a distance. It seemed as if we had started a telephone connection between us, for whenever I thought about him the thought reached him and he spoke in reply. One day I happened to be reading a book called "The Great Law," a study in religions origins by Williamson, and was pretty deeply immersed in the occult meaning of certain religious symbols when I heard a voice saying "Mrs. S.——, what are you reading? Is that really in print for any one to buy?" I said, "Yes, certainly; there is no reason why any one who likes should not buy and read the book." He then told me a great deal of what I had been reading, had been taught him by his Guru; but he was not allowed to divulge what he was told. "We chelas," he said "may not repeat to any but initiates what has been given to us." Karanja's ideas about women were more Oriental than Western, and I think I astonished him considerably in many ways. He told me he had met many English ladies whilst he was Dewan, but had never known one so intimately before. After a time he gently gave me to understand that his Guru did not approve of so much distraction from his hours of contemplation; so I said in future if he wanted to communicate, he must ring up the telephone connection, and I would try to keep my thoughts off him, so as not to disturb him at inopportune moments. My guardian also informed me that in the East the Guru is very strict in his dealings with his chelas, and that a woman with them is a very undesirable drawback to a man's spiritual advancement.

Some months later, when back in England, I told the story of "Karanja" to a friend much interested in all psychic happenings, asking whether he thought it could be bona fide; it all seemed so strange. He said, "Why not test it? Ring him up once more and ask him to send you a line by post—if it's only the one word 'Karanja' as corroboration." I caught at the idea, took his advice and rang up Karanja with many apologies. On asking him if it was possible to give me this test, he replied, Yes, it was easy enough; though to carry it out he would have to send many miles for pen, ink and paper, and also, when written, many miles by runner to the nearest post-office. He also significantly added that he must first ask permission of his Guru. Whether the Guru objected to the whole thing or not, I know not, but from that day to this I have neither had the letter asked for nor any explanation whatever of its non-arrival.

PRINCESS Collorodo Mannsfeld recently left in a taxicab her handbag, which contained £2,400, says the Paris correspondent of the "Express." A few hours later the driver of the cab appeared at a Police station and handed in the bag, which was empty. The driver declared that after he had driven the Princess to her house he drove two young men to a restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne. The Police are now endeavouring to trace them.

THE German Ministry for the Colonies is negotiating with the German Telefunken Company with a view to the establishment of a wireless telegraphic connection between the Motherland and the overseas dominions in Africa. The first step will be made by increasing the height of the wireless telegraphy station at Nauen, near Berlin, by 160 feet, so that the radius of action will be considerably larger. Attempts will then be made to establish wireless telegraphic communication with the German Cameruns. If these experiments prove successful, the other German possessions in Africa will then be equipped with wireless telegraphy stations, so that they can be connected directly with Nauen. It is intended ultimately to connect all German oversea possessions with the central station in question.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening Mr. James Mac Donald, Vice-President occupied the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced with thanks :—From London.—The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. XXXIX, 1909 (January to June). From Stockholm—Fornvannen Meddelanden fran K Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, 1908. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. XIII, No. 8. From Mexico—Anales del Musec Nacional de Arqueologia Historia y Etnologia Tomo 1-Num. 4. From Wien—International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics, Band IV. Heft 5, 6. 1909. From Wien—Annalen des K. K

BY THE WAY.

RED NOT WHITE.

An incidental result of the recent passing of the Payne Tariff Bill is that henceforth red cotton handkerchiefs will not be classified as white. Under the Dingley law it was ruled that cotton cloths, though of a flagrant colour to the eye, were to be regarded as white if the "basic threads" were white and the red threads had been superimposed on them. By the new law the wording of the schedule is so altered as to make the classification of this import correspond to its general appearance.

OLIVE OIL AND THE TARIFF.

The new legislation has also relieved the Customs officers of the invidious duty of deciding what kinds of olive oil are fit to eat. This discrimination was important because of the special rates for olive oil when "fit only for manufacturing purposes." The question was tested from time to time by experiments on the appetite of Italian workmen, with the result that almost all the oil imported was found suitable for food. The need of such practical tests is now removed by a provision that oil which is alleged to be imported for use in manufacturing must first be "denatured" by the manufacturers, and thus rendered inedible before it leaves the jurisdiction of the Customs officers.

SOME GENUINE "HOWLERS" FROM SOHO.

If only tales be true many schoolboy "howlers" are really manufactured in Fleet-street, but the following specimens are declared by the clergy of St. Anne's, Soho, to have been picked out from actual essays and compositions of the children in the local church day-schools:

A bird's nest is round and gathers no moss.

A wise king lays of old never went out unless he wore rubbers, but if the door was shut.

London is a beautiful city, but just after our holidays I learnt a poem that it isn't built in the country for the sake of the fresh air.

The houses of Parliament are of no importance, but they contain big bells.

The Assyrian king sent a message to the King of Israel at Jerusalem, saying, "Will you kindly let me have the right eye of each of your bowmen at your earliest convenience."

As the parish of St. Anne's Soho, now contains a large foreign population, many of these "howlers" may be due to imperfect acquaintance with English.

SOME DEAN PIGOU STORIES.

Dean Pigou gives in "Vanity Fair" a few reminiscences of Doncaster, where at one time he was vicar. Among the stories he tells is one concerning one of his curates. He went to see an old woman, with whom visiting had, perhaps, been overdone. She at once accosted him. "So you are the new curate, aren't you?" "Yes, I replied. "Well, just you sit down on that bere chair." It was a three-legged stool, of most uncertain standing. "Now, I'll tell you what you does when you comes to see me. You sits on that stool. You then reads me, mind, a 'short' Psalm. Then you gives me a shilling, and you can go."

PICKPOCKETS AS CLERICS.

Doncaster is always crowded during the Race Week, and some of the more expert pickpockets who go there dress as clergy. Dean Pigou says it was highly dangerous to be in the streets on St. Leger Day. A clergyman in his time was hurrying through High-street to the station to catch a train. Somehow had had his pocket picked. The policeman immediately laid hands on the unfortunate clergyman. "I tell you," he said to the policeman, "that you have made a great mistake." Getting very white in the face, he protested: "I am the vicar of Millericy" or some such place. "Come along," said the policeman, "you rogues are always vicars or rectors." Fortunately he had his card-case with him and within a short time Dean Pigou rescued him from "durance vile."

WOMEN IN THE LABOUR MARKET.

Miss Mary MacArthur, the Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, has something interesting to say in "Great Thoughts" concerning women as wage earners. She points out that it is the stress of competition that has forced women into the labour market in such numbers. "The unemployment of men compels their wives and daughters to go into the labour market where they increase the competition, and force other men out." Then women are unorganised, and are content to accept low wages. In some cases women are more competent than men, as in the case of telephone operating, and in the confectionery trade at Hawick. In the latter town employers pay the women the same as the men, as the women are preferred.

THE BEST TRADES FOR WOMEN.

Asked what trades she would advise working girls to enter, Miss MacArthur replied: All trades are open to grave objection just now. I think women are best off in the textile trades of Lancashire, because they are best organised. With the exception of the professions I do not know of a single occupation I could recommend whole-heartedly to a girl. In most trades, however, there are individual firms which are much above the average. Any girl who got into Cadbury's Chocolate Works would have a very good time compared with the average work-girl. There are only a few good places, however, in each trade.

RESULT OF "INHUMAN CONDITIONS."

On the other hand, Miss MacArthur went on to say, there is scarcely a trade in which a great many of the girls employed do not live lives which are extremely miserable. There is Cadbury on the one hand and the sweated chocolate-makers on the other. There are chocolate works where all the girls suffer from skin disease owing to the inhuman conditions of their employment. Their wages are six or seven shillings a week. It is not too much to say that their lives are being gradually crushed out of them. Yet good conditions pay, for these sweating employers are nothing like so prosperous as those who offer more humane treatment. One of the best trades in London, in Miss MacArthur's opinion, is the upholstery trade. It is one of the few skilled trades where women excel. Even there, however, there are unfair shops.

WOMEN TRADE UNIONISTS.

Miss MacArthur gave figures which show that as regards trade unionism women are not so far behind men after all. And women, she added, take more interest in their unions than the men: for instance she said, we have a union of ammunition girls at Edmonton, and at every ordinary meeting between one and eight hundred attend. There are here on one hundred and a thousand workers. There is no men's union which can show a large proportion of attendances except in times of industrial strife. Miss MacArthur admitted that some textile workers take little interest in the affairs of their unions, but they are the exception, not the rule.

THE MADNESS OF JUNOT.

A writer in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" gives, from unpublished documents, a new and full account of the illness of Napoleon's Marshal Junot. He left, it seems, a drive attention to the state of his health, driving his own coach, wearing a military uniform together with a civilian's round hat. Anxiety about him was transformed into certainty when he received a curious message, under the white flag, from Vienna, from a British Admiral who was cruising in the Danube. He invited the Admiral, in so many words, to put an end to the war," concluding with "Come and dine with me at seven, and I will tell you something which will not fail to astonish you." He wrote to Prince Eugene, appointing him Emperor of an Island in the Red Sea, and nominating Berthier as Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of Austria to Napoleon interven... ...er escort, to his

...ERS.

...ke good bowlers? A ... News" evidently belie... ...es this view on observa... ...bowling enclosure in the ... were a tournament open to ... ...ld at an early date. The ... ...nself as very much disap... ...the ladies have taken to the ... ...s are sent off on their journey ... the green (sometimes on the ...adies do not follow them up, ...ves first on one foot and then ...ing weird attitudes. They do not ...itation on the occasions (very ... bowl goes near the kitty, or roar ... their own side when the bowls ... are careering to another part of ... the contrary, there is a stiff ...ge silence about the proceedings ... of solemn duty than of pastime, ... slightest fall of rain is sufficient ... haste for the clubhouse.

MEN AND MATTERS.

MR. CLYDE FITCH.

Playgoers everywhere will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Clyde Fitch, author of so many popular plays. Mr. Fitch was one of the most successful of American dramatists, and he gave to the world some twenty plays, and not a few novels. He was reputedly the richest of living playwrights, and it has been said that he had made as much as £40,000 a year. He was a great authority on the Elizabethan dramatists, and was a noted Shakesperean scholar; but he had many interests outside the drama, and had never been spoiled by success. Mr. Fitch began to take an interest in literature at a very early age, a fact which he always attributed to his having had an English governess of cultivated taste. This lady helped the future author to produce a manuscript paper when he was only nine years old. It had a limited circulation, but not so limited as was its staff, for Master Fitch was publisher, editor, reporter, and producer.

PROFESSOR MILLAR.

Professor J. H. Millar, the new professor of Constitutional Law and Constitutional History in Edinburgh University, is best known to readers of fiction in connection with a phrase that is not really his. The "Westminster Gazette" is wrong in saying that he is the author of the one-time popular phrase, "the kailyard school." This phrase was coined by Mr. Henley some time before Mr. Millar wrote his clever and very superior "Literary History of Scotland." Mr. Millar is one of the leading literary men of a city in which the chief note is the "ecclesiastical tocsin," to use a phrase of Stevenson.

LIFE AMONGST THE REDSKINS.

Finding Broadstairs a haven after many years' wanderings in India, Burmah, New Zealand, and the United States, the Rev. Father Adalbert Amandolini ministers to the Catholic community in that popular Kentish resort. A typical Italian, the Father is animated and genial, as well as studious and his past success as an organiser of pioneer work in the remoter quarters of the world is not surprising. Father Amandolini, who came to England nine years ago, and is now attached to the Ramsgate community of the Benedictine order, lived at one time amidst the Redskins of the Indian territory in the United States. For the first eighteen months he experienced many hardships and struggles as a wanderer from place to place, although he received much kindly hospitality from the Redskins, who gave him, as he calls it, many a "shakedown."

A LOTTERY CHURCH.

Father Amandolini's unflagging energy resulted eventually in the formation of mission centres; but time was when he was without a single cent with which to build a church. Someone, however, presented him with a five dollar bill, and told him to buy a ticket for the Louisana lottery. He did so: the fates were propitious, and the money he won was expended in the erection of a church in Muskogee. He speaks in glowing terms of the good will with which the Indians regarded him, and he does not forget the sturdiness of heart of an old negro woman, who, despite opposition from other religious sects, insisted on selling land to the priest in order that he might build a church. Some of the worst characters from the United States infested the Indian territory. "But even from them," said Father Amandolini recently, "I received kindness. They knew that my mission was one of peace."

ONE OF "THE LIVINGSTONES."

The widow of the late W. George Cavendish-Bentinck, whose sudden death occurred the other day was one of the New York Livingstones. Ever since the good society of New York took shape as a dominant power—and this was years and years ago—the old family of Livingstone filled the first place. The family ante-dates the Astors, as the Astors ante-date the Vanderbilts, and many others who have reached social eminence in New York, chiefly through the guidance of a certain Mr. Ward McAllister, who founded the once-famous "For Hundred" This band of self-made aristocrats faded out of existence on McAllister's death some years since. But the Livingstone nothing could touch. It didn't matter what happened, they were "the Livingstones." That was sufficient. New Yorkers of the older and better type know this, as a sort of tradition may be, for the great power the family wielded began to wane at the close of the great Civil War, and money and diamonds took the lead. Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck was a daughter of Maturin Livingstone, and was born at the old family manor-house on the Hudson at Statsburg, in the State of New York, where the family was in residence when New York was New Amsterdam. To be "one of the Livingstones" is an honour and distinction in the States beyond the reach of money.

PROSPECTIVE PEERESSES.

Besides the eighteen peeresses in their own right, now in possession of their titles and estates, there are several peers whose titles on their death will devolve upon females. Lord Roberts's earldom will go to his daughter Lady Aileen, and the viscounty of Lord Wolseley to his daughter, the Hon. Frances. The heir to the barony of Strathcona is Lord Strathcona's only child, the Hon. Margaret, married to Robert Howard, M.D., F.R.C.S. Baron Clinton will be succeeded by his two daughters, the Hon. Harriet and the Hon. Fenella, as co-heiresses. The Barony of Vaux of Harrowden will, on the decease of the present holder, descend to his three daughters as co-heiresses; while the barony of Zouche is entailed upon Lord Zouche's sister, the Hon. Darea Curzon.

DOCTOR AND NOVELIST.

Medical men turned novelists are rare but not unknown. In the past, Mr. Samuel Warren, of "Ten Thousand a Year" fame, is the most notable example, while in the present there is, of course, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Then Mr. Somerset Maugham graduated as a doctor, though he never actually practised; while the subject of these notes, Mr. Warwick Deeping, whose new novel adds to an already high reputation, took his degree at Cambridge, and was in practice for a year or so before he found his true vocation and a faithful public with his first novel. "Uther and Igraine," the forerunner of, by this time, a good many fine mediæval romances.

KITCHENER FOUND IT HOT.

The son of a well-known Southend physician, Mr. Deeping spent his early days at Southend, travelling up daily to attend the Merchant Taylors' School. It is to these journeys that he owes the fact that he has need to wear powerful eye-glasses for always he has a passion for reading and gratifying it in the not always dazzlingly illuminated carriages of the London Tilbury & Southend Railway resulted in rather serious eye trouble. From school he went up to Cambridge on the medical side and a recollection of these days is of Lord Kitchener coming to receive his honorary LL.D. The Cantabs made things lively for "K. of K." They took the horses out of his carriage and were so enthusiastic that Lord Kitchener almost remonstrated saying "Gentlemen this is hotter than Omdurman." However, "K. of K." took it all in good part, and stayed on in the evening to see the fun, which was fast and furious.

HIS HOME.

Mr. Deeping has an ideal home for a novelist of the mediæval, for he lives at Battle, which is so rich in historical associations, and in a "cottage" which though modernised in the way of comfort, still retains its ancient glories of oaken beams and rafters that were old hundreds of years ago. It is a place for a historical novelist to dream in, and dream Mr. Deeping does to some purpose. Whole chapters of his books have come to him in dreams, dreams in which, like the hero in Mr. Kinpling's "Finest Story in the World," he has the most distinct and detailed visions of bygone times, men in armour battling, and so forth, every detail of their dress clear and vivid, and, as research has afterwards proved, historically correct.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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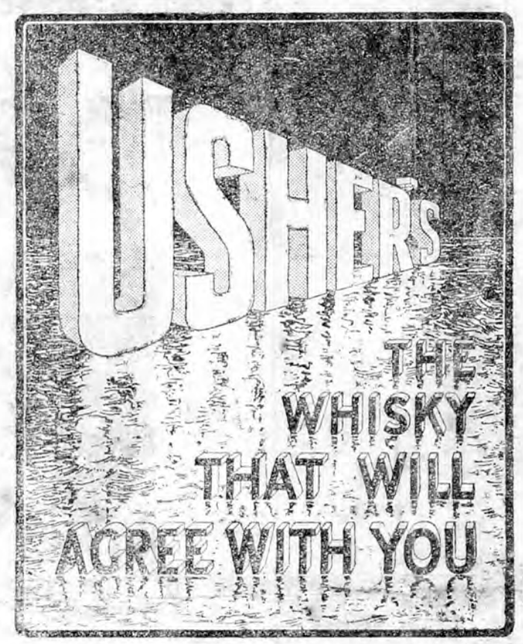

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ELABORATE FASHION.

Everything is as elaborate as possible, but with a note of distinct simplicity, in the coming fashions, writes the Paris lady correspondent, the elaboration of rich decoration expressing itself in one bold emphasis or in a well-managed surprise. The contrast of velvet with every material is a good one, and it is used, for example, in the form of a very deep hem on a gown of heavy open net, rather resembling what we knew as Russian net some years ago. In conjunction with such a hemmed skirt will be a velvet Russian blouse, exquisitely cut, and fastened with a richly jewelled clasp at the waist, or, rather, slightly below the waist. The loosening of the blouse or its removal displays the fact that a perfectly cut Princess robe of the heavy net has merely been applied with velvet at the hem. The bodice of the Princess robe is massed with soutache embroidery or with the roiled work known as macaroni.

SPLENDID EMBROIDERIES.

It is impossible to say much about the splendours the embroideries seen here. Designers are literally revelling in wonderful colouring, in rare combinations. Many modern embroidery workers are copying wonderful antique models, and have their silks or linen threads dyed to the tone of the old designs. Although modistes declare that it is to be a quiet year there is something underlying this expression, for the quiet tone of the season is embellished, and serves merely to throw into relief the superb contrasts I have seen in some of the exclusive Paris houses, whose models are not exhibited at all. Such sombre contrasts as brown and cerise, wrought the one into the other with a taste and skill beyond all praise, are to be observed. A gown carried out on a khaki-coloured foundation has a decoration of a pin-striped black and gold collar, with wine-coloured buttons and a scarlet neck-band. The combinations sound somewhat startling, but words are not the medium by means of which impressions of colour schemes can be conveyed. The nuances of colour, the contrast in quality of material thick and thin, the shading, and just the accurate amount of any one colour introduced, can only be realised by seeing the models.

MEDIÆVAL INFLUENCE.

The mediæval tendency is, for the time being, the chief influence under which designers are working. The manner, however, in which they are handling drapery suggests rather the Roman toga, for I can describe the draping of gowns only by saying that the skirt is cut somewhat long in front, it is slightly raised in order to give amplitude to the folds, and then it is swung round the figure and suddenly caught in a fashion that is both a surprise and a delight. I spoke earlier in the season of the full round cloak worn at the watering places. There was a question of its chances of being introduced for the autumn modes. That cloak, or something like it, has actually come. It resembles, more than anything else, the mantle worn by the officers of Italy, and the fine drap souple of which it is composed is also rather like the material used for that garment. Once more the form of draping takes its hint from the Roman toga, for the immensely wide loose folds of the cloak are merely swung round the figure from right to left and caught just below the collar. These cloaks in white brown, cream, gold, or in any of the pale pastels shades, are really beautiful, and they have the cachet of rare simplicity, besides pleasing us in that they differ entirely from the tight and closely wrapped models we have been wearing of late.

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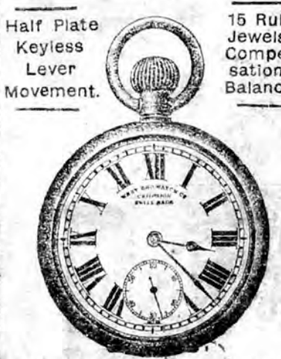

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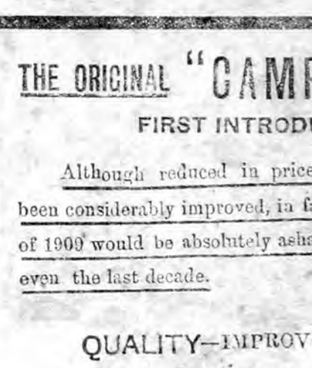

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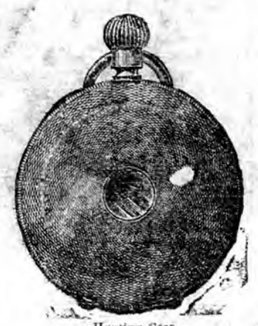

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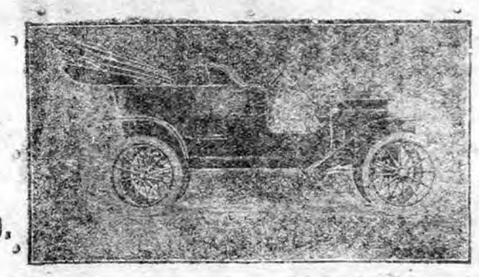

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